FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

28 DECEMBER 1984

Lebanon

In talks in Damascus with President Amin al-Jumayyil, Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad stressed that Syria supports Lebanon "with force" in its efforts to liberate its territories and establish sovereignty over them, according to Damascus television. Earlier, after his talks in Syria on 26 December, Minister of Public Works, Transport, and Tourism Walid Junblatt began a visit to Amman, *AL-RA'Y* revealed.

On the issue of IDF withdrawal, Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin doubted that a unilateral move could bring security for Israel's northern settlements, citing a reasonable minimum level of security as his condition for withdrawal, in remarks noted by Jerusalem radio. When he discussed the withdrawal with the visiting Italian defense minister, Rabin reiterated that unless Lebanon agrees to UNIFIL deployment in the northern sector of the occupied area, Israel will have to take a "hard look" at the Al-Naqurah talks, *THE JERUSALEM POST* reported. The Italian minister offered to increase Italy's UNIFIL contingent, the paper added. Meanwhile, southern Lebanese speakers at a new year gathering in Metulla urged the Israeli and Lebanese governments to provide for regional security, warning that rash moves would allow a takeover by the area's radical elements, according to Jerusalem radio.

As armed clashes continued in the Al-Kharrub area, an army command meeting at Al-Yarzi decided to call a "firm" cease-fire, Voice of Lebanon radio reported, adding that the meeting also decided to start "intensive" work by the committee charged with implementing the coastal and Al-Kharrub security plans. Previously, a series of artillery attacks and cease-fires occurred between Progressive Socialist Party and Phalangist forces in the Al-Kharrub and mountain areas, according to the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio and Radio Free Lebanon as well as Voice of Lebanon radio. At the same time, clashes in West Beirut led to the closure of some crossing points between its sectors, Voice of Lebanon radio stated. In the Al-Biqa' area, two car bombs killed three people and wounded five, Lebanese security sources cited by Voice of Lebanon radio disclosed. In a separate report, the radio claimed pro-'Arafat elements and dissidents were fighting in the Sabra Palestinian camp using automatic weapons and rockets.

Iran

Condemning the recent bomb explosion in Tehran which killed six people, Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi asserted in a speech cited by Tehran radio that this was an attempt by "counterrevolutionary groups" to cover up their internal disputes. At the 27 December Majlis session, the Majlis speaker asked why the powers which claim to combat terrorism were sheltering counterrevolutionaries who had exposed their "inhuman nature" in the bomb attack, according to the radio.

Reporting on the DPRK foreign minister's visit, IRNA noted that he met with the Majlis speaker, the prime minister, the president, and again with the foreign minister.

OPEC

Agreement was reached to set up a system to monitor adherence to OPEC production quotas at the second round of the 72d OPEC ministers' conference in Geneva, KUNA reported. The monitoring body will not be authorized to impose sanctions on states which violate OPEC decisions, official OPEC sources told INA, but it will expose the violators and the violations.

Afghanistan

On the anniversary of Afghanistan's occupation, Kabul has been placed on full military alert, according to Tehran radio. At the same time, a Foreign Ministry statement carried by BAKHTAR accused Pakistan of coupling a new wave of hostile acts against the DRA with "deceptive" claims that the DRA has carried out air raids on Pakistani territory in order to disrupt the atmosphere at the upcoming Geneva negotiations.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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'Arafat Sends Condolences on Ustinov's Death

JN241703 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1616 GMT 24 Dec 84

[Text] Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has sent a cable of condolences to Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko on the death of Soviet Defense Minister Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov.

'Arafat's Statement on Talks With Husayn

JN271224 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] Amman — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has said that his talks with His Majesty King Husayn dealt with a number of issues, particularly the Jordanian-Palestinian plan to confront the challenges in the Palestinian, Arab, and international arenas. In a statement to PETRA before leaving Amman today, 'Arafat added that several important points were discussed with His Majesty King Husayn relating to Jordanian-Palestinian joint committees. 'Arafat said that a subcommittee of the PLO Executive Committee was formed to continue the Jordanian-Palestinian talks. The two sides will meet next week.

'Arafat arrived in Aden this morning after a brief stopover in Kuwait. 'Arafat is accompanied by Khalil al-Wazir, also known as Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces.

Kuwaiti Paper on 'Arafat's Contacts in Jordan

GF280610 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 26 Dec 84 pp 1, 23

['Abdallah al-'Utum dispatch from Amman]

[Excerpts] Yasir 'Arafat has expressed satisfaction over the atmosphere which dominated his talks with King Husayn. Two sessions were held, the first of which was attended by a number of resistance leaders and PLO Executive Committee members and by the Jordanian prime minister and a number of senior officials; the second was a closed session between Husayn and 'Arafat which lasted for 2 hours.

Yasir 'Arafat reportedly did not expand his talks and official contacts because of illness. The PLO Executive Committee was scheduled to convene in Amman during 'Arafat's visit. However, this meeting was not held because a number of PLO Executive Committee members are on missions outside the Arab region.

On the political level, it seems that the resumption of the activities of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee was one of the prominent issues which 'Arafat discussed during his official talks in Amman.

It should be noted that 'Arafat has said on more than one occasion that the Jordanian initiative will be among the most important issues which the PLO Executive Committee will discuss in the subcommittee established by the recent PLO Executive Committee meeting in Tunis. 'Arafat reiterated that the positive dialogue with Jordan will continue with all seriousness in the next stage, particularly as the Jordanian side, represented by King Husayn and senior officials, has shown a similar readiness to coordinate action between the two sides, both on the level of strengthening the steadfastness of the kinfolk in the occupied territories and on the Arab and international level.

PNC Speaker on New PLO Central Council Members

JN280755 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 28 Dec 84 p 15

[Text] Amman — PNC Speaker Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih has announced that several PNC members have been selected for the PLO Central Council. The selection, he said, was decided on by the PLO Executive Committee and the PNC leadership during their joint meeting in Tunis recently.

Speaking to the press, Shaykh al-Sa'ih said that the following were selected for the Central Council:

Engineer Ibrahim Abu 'Ayyash, Dr Rif'at 'Awdah, Colonel Samir al-Khatib, lawyer 'Abd al-'Aziz Saqr, Reverend Ibrahim 'Ayyad, Zuhdi al-Tarazi, Samir Abu Ghazalah, Isma'il Muhammad Isma'il, 'Abd al-Majid al-Ta'ih, Salwa Abu Khadr, Dawud al-Zir, Yunis al-Frayjat, Majid Abu Ramadan, Hani Qaddumi, Fa'iq Warrad, Shafiq al-Hut, 'Abdallah al-Hurani, Basil 'Aql, Burhan Hammad, Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Haj Ahmad, and Dr Ibrahim Abu Lughud.

It is understood that the Central Council also includes the chairman and members of the PLO Executive Committee, chairmen of the eight permanent PNC committees, members of the PNC leadership, and representatives of Palestinian popular and military organizations.

Israeli Police Post Attacked in Nabulus

JN271724 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] In accordance with the new trend of the revolution's command and in implementation of its decisions to escalate armed struggle in the occupied homeland, the principal struggle arena, a group of our brave revolutionaries used hand grenades to attack a Zionist police post in the 'Askar al-Qadim camp in Nabulus at dawn yesterday. Several Zionists were killed or wounded.

A Zionist military spokesman admitted the operation, but did not disclose his losses. He said that his forces besieged the area, carried out search campaigns, and arrested a large number of Palestinian citizens.

Resistance Operations in South Lebanon

JN271855 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] Palestinian-Lebanese national resistance men continue to escalate their operations against forces and vehicles belonging to

the Zionist invasion forces and the militias of the so-called army of southern Lebanon in occupied southern Lebanon, inflicting more losses in life and equipment on them.

A resistance group attacked a Zionist military patrol yesterday while it was passing on the Abu al-Sawad road between Sidon and Tyre in occupied southern Lebanon. As a result of the attack, which was carried out with machine guns and rockets, one large Zionist transport vehicle was destroyed and its occupants were either killed or wounded. Another resistance group activated a remote-controlled highly explosive charge while a Zionist military patrol was passing near Al-Qasimiyah Bridge in occupied southern Lebanon yesterday. The explosion destroyed one Zionist military vehicle and damaged another. Their occupants were either killed or wounded.

Another resistance group also activated a remote-controlled explosive charge while a Zionist military patrol was passing near Ansar camp in occupied southern Lebanon yesterday. The explosion destroyed one Zionist military jeep, whose occupants were either killed or wounded. A fourth resistance group attacked a military vehicle carrying an official from the so-called army of southern Lebanon while it was passing near Al-Jubayyah in occupied southern Lebanon. The agent was seriously wounded as a result of the machine gun attack. Those accompanying him in the military vehicle were either killed or wounded.

A Zionist military spokesman admitted these operations but, as usual, did not disclose his losses. He said that his forces immediately combed the areas where the operations took place, and arrested a large number of Palestinian and Lebanese citizens on charges of being connected to the resistance men, who safely withdrew to their bases.

INA: Two Arab Satellites To Be Launched in 1985

JN232036 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1052 GMT 23 Dec 84

[Text] Baghdad, 23 Dec (INA) — The first Arab satellite will be launched into space at the end of February next year. This was announced to INA here today by the director of the General Establishment for Postal, Telegraph, and Telephone Services, who is Iraq's representative to the board of directors of the Arab Corporation for Space Communications.

He said that the Arab satellite Arabsat has recently been transported to a launching base in Guyana, South America, to be launched into space by the European rocket *Ariane*. He added that the first Arab satellite has been designed to accomodate 8,000 telephone channels, some television channels, and a special channel designed to transmit educational and instructional programs to the Arab countries whose coverage area is estimated at 14 million square kilometers.

He pointed out that another Arab satellite will be launched at the end of August next year by the U.S. space shuttle *Challenger* after the first Arab satellite stabilizes in its fixed orbit over the equator.

Regarding the Arab network for space communications, he said that this network consists of two satellites in two fixed orbits revolving around the globe on the equator and a third reserve satellite that will be ready on earth along with two stations to remotely control the Arab satellites: one in the Dirab area near Riyadh in Saudi Arabia and another in Tunisia.

He said that once the Arab network for space communciations is completed, it will ensure several services such as telephone contacts; cable and other wireless communication — regional, local, and collective television distribution; electronic postal services; relay of conferences; reception of television transmission in remote areas; air flight reservations; printing newspapers simultaneously in various parts of the Arab world; and other civilian purposes.

He pointed out that Iraq has begun to prepare for the construction of a satellite station to work with Arabsat, asserting that Iraq has played a prominent role in setting up this project and directly preparing a specialized cadre to work at the satellite remote control station in Riyadh. He added that the other Arab countries are currently building stations for satellite communications. These stations are expected to be completed by the end of next year so that the Arab space communications network will be ready for operation.

INA: OPEC Ministers Cited on Production Monitoring

JN271556 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1340 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] Geneva, 27 Dec (INA) — A number of OPEC oil ministers have asserted that the majority of OPEC members agree that a special apparatus should be established to monitor members' oil production. Dr Subroto, the Indonesian oil minister and chairman of the conference, told newsmen in Geneva today that such an apparatus will be in OPEC's interest and will ensure the stability of oil prices. He expressed his belief that everyone will approve this apparatus, because it is a more effective means of defending the official prices than the previous means, which proved to be a failure.

UAE Oil Minister Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah shared Subroto's views on monitoring production. However, he told newsmen today that he thinks differences in OPEC oil prices should be discussed because these differences affect the market and will lead to a price war if not tackled.

Explaining the problems that would arise if states are subjected to inspection or control — something which means encroachment on their sovereignty — official OPEC sources said that joining an organization or accepting unanimous decisions means conceding part of one's sovereignty. The sources told INA that the planned apparatus will not be authorized to impose sanctions on states which do not adhere to OPEC decisions, because it cannot impose sanctions on any sovereign state. It will be satisfied with exposing the violators and the violations. The sources further said that the idea of monitoring will ensure that trust is restored among the OPEC members, adding that this lack of trust has been behind most OPEC differences.

On another level, Swiss authorities have informed OPEC members that their conference must end on Saturday, the day after tomorrow, because they will not be able to provide protection during the New Year celebrations.

The OPEC ministers began arriving in Geneva yesterday to resume their conference, which was suspended last week so that the OPEC leaders could hold consultations on establishing a monitoring apparatus.

INA: 11 of 13 Members Agree To Monitoring Plan

JN272103 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1935 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Excerpt] Geneva, 27 Dec (INA) — Eleven of the 13 OPEC member states have agreed to establish an apparatus for monitoring OPEC oil production. Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad Taqi, who is attending the second round of the 72d OPEC ministers conference which began here earlier today, said after the first session of talks that the Ecuadoran oil minister asked for one more day in order to consult with his government concerning certain technical issues related to establishing this apparatus.

The OPEC ministers will hold a closed session at 2100 GMT today, after the arrival of Nigerian Oil Minister David-West, who will inform the ministers of his government's position.

Nigeria Reverses Position, Agrees To Control Plan

LD281123 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1056 GMT 28 Dec 84

[Text] Geneva, 28 Dec (KUNA) — High-ranking official Gulf sources have disclosed that Nigeria agreed this morning to the establishment of a control and disciplinary apparatus to supervise OPEC member countries' adherence to the quota system. Thus Nigeria has guaranteed the success of the OPEC ministers' conference.

The sources told KUNA here today that Nigeria retreated from its earlier position of rejecting a control commission and asked before the start of the official session that heavy oil prices be raised by a greater amount than had been proposed, -- an increase of 50 cents per barrel.

In their statement to KUNA, the sources said that the Nigerian minister, David-West, informed his colleagues that "Nigeria is anxious to preserve OPEC's unity and cohesion and for this reason it will agree to the setting up of the body" which will monitor the oil production and export of OPEC members by monitoring the traffic of oil tankers through their ports and thus ascertain the extent of their adherance to the quota system.

The sources affirmed that during the morning session the ministers discussed the establishment of this body in term of its composition and the neutral international experts to be employed.

During the evening session, the sources say, OPEC will be expected to discuss price differencials of heavy and light oils with a view to raising the average price of heavy oil and reducing the average price of high quality light oil while preserving the basic price of oil at $29 per barrel.

BAHRAIN

AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ Comments on OPEC Meetings

GF280800 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0725 GMT 28 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Manama, 28 Dec (WAKH) — The Bahraini newspaper *AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ* today commented on OPEC's fateful meetings saying that regional organizations and blocs have initiated conflicts against Third World countries striving for many years for national liberation and nonalignment.

AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ affirmed that the OPEC ministers have no choice but to reach a comprehensive agreement to end a long string of partial solutions which have never endured. It also called on Arab OPEC countries, particularly Gulf members, which are the most productive and most influential members inside the organization, to act responsibly out of their national duty, because the success of this meeting will decide the future of one of the most important organizations in the Third World.

KUWAIT

AL-WATAN Warns PLO Against Plots

GF280436 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 26 Dec 84 p 1

[Editorial: "A Bit by Bit!"]

[Text] Reports from Cairo say that the Egyptian regime wants to negate the PLO's role as the sole representative of the Palestinian people. This is definitely a grave matter, although it is not surprising. As a result of grave, internal dissensions, the PLO lost a substantial part of its credibility and its power, thus affectingits claim as the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

We are not creating doubts about the legitimacy of the PLO or about the legitimacy of its representation. What is being concocted in Cairo, in Tel Aviv, and in other Arab and non-Arab countries with Palestinian participation — not restricted to "sagacious Palestinian Ilyas Furayj" [the mayor of the West Bank city of Bethlehem] — is to strip the PLO of its sole, legitimate representation with the hope of introducing "accepted" Palestinian figures in order to hold negotiations with Israel.

If such a concession takes place, it will then be met with Israeli disdain and rejection, because this is designed to strip the PLO of the legitmacy of its representation. In such a case, there will be no justification for the existence of the PLO whose name indicates that it exists for the liberation of Palestine.

It is our duty — as we read such news items and hope that they are false — to warn the leaders of the PLO against a major plot that has so far made immense steps toward liquidating this organization politically after it has been liquidated militarily.

We realize — as we make this warning — that the circumstances under which the PLO operates are extremely difficult but the dictionary of revolutions does not contain the word impossible. We are requested not to turn a blind eye and await a solution. We should not surrender to the illusions of the solutions and the settlements. We also realize that the Palestinian darkness is part of the Arab pitchdarkness in which the children of this nation live.

The leaders of the revolution should extricate their revolution from the imbroglio before it becomes invisible in the darkness of history.

OMAN

Officials Receive PRC Military Delegation

GF271508 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] His Highness Thuwayni ibn Shihab, special representative of His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id, received at his office in Muscat General He Zhengwen, deputy chief of staff of the PRC's People's Liberation Army, and his accompanying delegation. The audience was attended by Staff Major General Hasan ibn Ihsan ibn Nasib, Defense Ministry under secretary and assistant to the chief of staff, and the PRC ambassador accredited to the Sultanate.

During the audience the two sides held cordial talks and discussed bilateral friendly relations. They also exchanged memorial gifts on this occasion.

Staff Maj Gen Hasan ibn Ihsan ibn Nasib also received Gen He Zhengwen and his delegation today in his office at Al-Mustafa' camp. The meeting was attended on the Omani side by a number of Defense Ministry officials. The meeting was attended on the PRC side by the PRC ambassador accredited to the Sultanate. The two sides held cordial talks on issues of mutual interest. Memorial gifts were exchanged on this occasion.

Sayf ibn Hamad al-Battashi, Foreign Ministry under secretary, also received in his office today Gen He Zhengwen and his accompanying delegation. The audience was attended by Maj Gen Hasan ibn Ihsan ibn Nasib.

QATAR

Amir Receives Saudi Defense Minister

GF271402 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1230 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Doha, 27 Dec (WAKH) — His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, amir of Qatar, today received His Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi second deputy prime minister, defense and aviation minister, and inspector general.

QNA reports that during the meeting they discussed the cordial relations between the two countries and exchanged views on a number of issues of common interest.

SAUDI ARABIA

SPA: Defense Minister Returns From Qatar

LD271552 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1515 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 27 Dec (SPA) — His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation and inspector general, returned to Riyadh at 1600 today after a 2-day official visit to fraternal Qatar.

Riyadh Supports Afghan Rebels; Urges Soviet Withdrawal

LD271437 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 27 Dec 84

["Analysis" by Samir Habib Bakhsh]

[Text] Today marks the 5th anniversary of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. On this day, 27 December 1979, Soviet forces invaded Afghan territory. The Muslim Afghan people are still suffering from this invasion and acts of persecution and terrorism exercised by the invasion forces and the forces of the agent regime in Kabul.

But all these repressive measures have only helped to increase the Afghan Muslims' determination to liberate their country from the yoke of occupation. With their simple conventional weapons, the Afghan strugglers have managed to face up to the most sophisticated weapons and to shoot down scores of helicopters and destroy hundreds of Soviet-made tanks and kill over 9,000 Soviet soldiers and injure 16,000 others. All this was achieved due to the mujahidins' confidence in the justice of their cause, their victories and the huge losses they inflicted on the invading and agent forces particularly in life. This has prompted the USSR to increase the number of its invading forces to 115,000 soldiers in order to compensate for the losses in the agent forces' ranks, after a large number of them had defected and joined the Afghan mujahidin in their fight to liberate their country and to put an end to the tragedy they are living through.

In the face of the great losses they suffer daily, the forces of atheism have begun to commit reprisals against the unarmed, innocent civilians, using internationally-banned chemical weapons, setting entire villages on fire and burning farms and fruit trees on which the Muslim inhabitants of Afghan villages rely for their subsistence, in order to impose an economic seige against their people to prevent them from helping or providing shelter for the Mujahidin.

Thousands of innocent civilians, women, the aged, and children have fallen victim to these arbitrary terrorist measures which are contrary to all international laws and charters and which violate the most fundamental human rights. As a result of these measures, the number of Afghan refugees has grown bigger. These refugees now live outside their country; there are about 4 million in Pakistan alone. Yet these refugees have not escaped the aggressions of the ruling regime in Kabul. The regime's military planes have chased the Afghan refugees inside Pakistani territory. News reports received from Islamabad today spoke of a considerable number of civilians killed as a result of a new aggression which took place yesterday in a series of aggressions waged by the ruling regime in Kabul against Pakistani territory. These aggressions have escalated both inside and outside Afghanistan following the general mobilization and state of alert declared within the ranks of the invading and agent forces in anticipation of any offensives or resistance put up by the Afghan Muslim people on the occasion of the 6th anniversary of the Soviet invasion of their country.

The international community has denounced the Soviet invasion and has demanded and continues to demand the withdrawal of the Soviets from Afghanistan and the right of the Afghan people to choose the government that will represent them and express their will, hopes, and aspirations.

Since the start of the foreign invasion of the territory of that Muslim country, Saudi Arabia has affirmed its adherence to the firm stand declared by the Islamic countries and other world countries as represented in the full assertion of the Afghan people's right to determine their fate and in support for the Afghan people's just struggle against the foreign invasion of their country.

At the same time, the Islamic countries have affirmed the need for a Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, thus ending the threats inherent in the Soviets' presence in Afghanistan and the threats to which the neighboring countries, and indeed the entire region, are being exposed. This attitude has been evident in the statements made by officials at summit, ministerial, and other conferences.

The Saudi Arabian Kingdom, which acts in many fields, has provided all possible support to the cause of the Afghan Muslim people within the framework of the overall destiny of the Islamic nation and out of the close ties that bind us with the Afghan Muslim people — religious, historical, cultural ties. The Kingdom has provided huge aid to the millions of Afghan refugees, mainly food, tents, blankets, and medical supplies. It has done so within the framework of its humanitarian efforts in the various fields.

Within the framework of the continued support for the Afghan Muslim people and in appreciation of the role played by the Afghan Mujahidin in their struggle to liberate their country, the King Faysal Universal Award for Islamic Services was presented to 'Abdrabborrasol Sayaf, the leader of the Islamic Union of the Mujahidin of Afghanistan, for his firm and distinguished stand in the face of the atheist currents despite his imprisonment and torture. He was also granted this high universal prize in appreciation of his stands and those of the heroes around him who are still preparing plans, struggling, and fighting to liberate their country.

Finally, we wish to affirm the need for Afghanistan to remain a Muslim, nonaligned country, and for the USSR to respond to the call of the international community to withdraw from Afghanistan so that the ICO and the United Nations will have the opportunity to find a just solution to the Afghan problem through the efforts exerted by them in this regard with a view to ending the calamity of the Afghan people and the regional and

international tensions resulting from the current situation in Afghanistan.

Undoubtedly, the USSR is asked to respond to these calls, particularly as it is one of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council which shoulder legal responsibility for safeguarding world peace and security and not for threatening it.

PDRY

WAKH: 'Arafat Arrives in Aden 27 Dec, Makes Statement

GF271304 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1225 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] Aden, 27 Dec (WAKH) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Aden today on a visit to the PDRY that will last several days. Upon arrival 'Arafat made a statement in which he said that his visit to the PDRY falls within the framework of coordination with the PDRY leadership with regard to the steps that can be adopted on various levels in order to confront the challenges facing the Arab nation.

Meets With 'Ali Nasir Muhammad

GF271612 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, today met with Brother Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces. During the meeting they discussed developments in the Arab region in general, and the Palestinian issue in particular.

Chairman 'Ali blamed the deteriorating situation in the Arab region on the traditional U.S.-Zionist plots against the Arab peoples. He pointed out that efforts are needed to perform the pressing task of organizing the ranks of various Arab national liberation movements in order to confront and thwart the various plots aimed against them.

Chairman 'Ali emphasized the PDRY's constant and principled stand on the Palestinian issue with regard to the Palestinian people's right to return to their homeland, their right to self-determination, and their right to establish an independent state on their national territory. He pointed out that in order to obtain the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, the Palestinian resistance must realize the level of its historical responsibility for our people's fateful national cause. He said that the Palestinian factions must overcome all difficulties and obstacles in order to achieve Palestinian national unity within the framework of the PLO and the Aden-Algiers agreement.

Chairman 'Ali stressed the importance of continuing dialogue among various Palestinian factions so that the PLO may restore its framework as a comprehensive national front comprising the various national ideological currents struggling for the rights of the Palestinian people in setting up an independent state on their national territory. He stressed the constant support of the YSP for Palestinian national progressive forces and efforts toward thwarting plots aimed against the unity of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and at creating differences among Palestinian liberation factions. He denounced the treasonous capitulatory solutions that will liquidate the just Palestinian cause. [passage indistinct]

During his meeting with Yasir 'Arafat, Chairman 'Ali also stressed the importance of continuing efforts toward ameliorating relations between Syria and the PLO on the basis of joint struggle against the Camp David accords and the Reagan plan, especially as Syria is foremost among the Arab side opposed to imperialism and Zionism. He emphasized that efforts must be continued toward developing and bolstering PLO relations with all international and Arab progressive and liberation forces, particularly the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

Chairman 'Ali renewed the PDRY's complete support for the Soviet initiative on the Middle East problem, which stipulates the holding of an international conference which includes the PLO to represent the just and legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to set up an independent state on Palestinian territory.

During the meeting, Yasir 'Arafat expressed his deep esteem for the PDRY's constant stand on the Palestinian issue with regard to the legitimate and constant rights of the Palestinian people. He paid tribute to the role played by the YSP in exerting efforts toward preserving Palestinian unity within the framework of the PLO, especially through the Aden-Algiers agreement. He pointed out that current circumstances in the Arab region demand, more than ever before, coordination of stands in confronting dangers facing the Palestinian and other Arab peoples. He said that his visit to the PDRY will help to precipitate a joint understanding among Arab people in their liberation struggles, especially the struggle of the Palestinian people, so that they can achieve their rights to return and set up an independent state on their national territory under the PLO, their sole, legitimate representative.

YAR

MENA Reports on President's AL-AHRAM Interview

NC270649 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2225 GMT 26 Dec 84

[Excerpt] Cairo, 26 Dec (MENA) — YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih has praised Egyptian-Yemeni relations, describing them as excellent. He affirmed that Yemen will always appreciate with esteem and gratitude the fraternal Egyptian people's support for the Yemeni revolution. He emphasized his appreciation for the Egyptian expertise which is effectively contributing to cultural and technical cooperation in Yemen.

In an interview with the newspaper *AL-AHRAM* to be published on Thursday, the YAR president added: We look forward to the day when the dark clouds that continue to overshadow relations between the Arab states and Arab Egypt will disappear, when the ranks of our one nation will be united, and when fraternal Egypt will reassume its natural Arab position.

President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih welcomed Egypt's return to the Arab fold. He said that this is necessary in view of Egypt's great influence, and that Egypt's need for the rest of the Arabs is no less than the rest of the Arabs' need for Egypt. Therefore, he said, such a hoped for return is in everybody's interest.

Replying to a question on the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue, President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih welcomed the establishment of such a dialogue and expressed his hope that the dialogue will expand to include all the other parties concerned with direct confrontation with Israel.

He emphasized that progress in the Palestinian cause can be achieved by the unity of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO, by the Palestinians making their own independent decisions, by solidarity among all the Arab states, and by the Arab states' concerted efforts in support for the Palestinian people's struggle and for all the just causes of the Arab nation.

Asked about his views on the future of the Red Sea, the YAR president replied by pointing out that the security and safety of the Red Sea is the responsibility of all the Red Sea littoral states. He stressed the need for the Red Sea to remain free of bases.

Replying to another question on YAR-PDRY relations, President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih pointed out that there are no problems between the two Yemens. He said that the profound understanding between the leaderships of the two sectors will definitely lead to our people's attainment of their sublime national goal of reuniting the Yemen.

Diplomatic Relations Established With Brunei

GF271732 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 27 Dec 84

["Text" of Foreign Ministry statement on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the YAR and the Sultanate of Brunei — date not given]

[Text] The YAR Government and the Government of His Majesty Hassanal Bolkiah, sultan and president [as heard] of the Sultanate of Brunei, in accordance with their desire to boost bilateral relations in light of their membership in the ICO and their adherence to the principles of the charter of the United Nations, have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level as of 28 December 1984.

'Abd al-Majid on ICO Meeting, Regional Issues

GF281100 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 26 Dec 84 p 23

[Interview with Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid by *AL-QABAS* correspondent 'Amid al-Shanti in Sanaa — date not given]

[Excerpts] [Al-Shanti] How would you describe the Libyan behavior toward Egypt's attendance at the [ICO] conference and the Libyan request to stop discussing this question?

['Abd al-Majid] The truth is that I described Libyan Foreign Liaison Secretary 'Ali al-Turayki's behavior as good.

[Al-Shanti] Does this mean an overture for a new Libyan policy?

['Abd al-Majid] No, all I am saying is that I gave an objective evaluation of good behavior on the part of the Libyan delegation, in contrast to the Syrian and Iranian stands.

[Al-Shanti] As long as we are talking about Syria, are there Egyptian-Syrian contacts?

['Abd al-Majid] There are no contacts. Our position is one of principle. At my last press conference, I proclaimed this position and said that we fully appreciate the Syrian position with regard to their demands and their concern for their security and peace. We do not, however, agree with Syria's policy on the Palestinian question. I mentioned this at my press conference in Cairo.

[Al-Shanti] This means there are no contacts?

['Abd al-Majid] To the best of my knowledge, there are no contacts. Perhaps there is something, but not through me. I do not know, anyway. To the best of my knowledge there are no contacts.

[Al-Shanti] The political committee at the ICO foreign ministers conference reached a final stand on the Middle East question and the Palestinian issue and the rejection of [UN Security Council] Resolution No 242.

['Abd al-Majid] I regard this as a matter that we cannot accept because UN Resolution No 242 is, to begin with, based on the inadmissibility of acquiring territory through the use of force. More than this, it deals with the Palestinian issue as a refugee problem. This means that the resolution has two parts: A part dealing with the inadmissibility of acquiring territory by force, and a part dealing with the consideration of the Palestinians as refugees, and this is rejected by us and by other countries. However, we support the first part, which is the most important thing. How can we reject this? Today I was talking with some brothers. I said we proclaimed an initiative with the French in June 1982 which was based on UN Resolution No 242. The PLO accepted the initiative.

[Al-Shanti] What is your interpretation of the Syrian position?

['Abd al-Majid] In fact I do not know the Syrian position. I have been saying that Syria has the right to its position regarding its right to protect its national security. This means a legitimate and natural situation. As to its dealing with the Palestinian question, however, we do not agree with its position.

[Al-Shanti] In your address, you said that Egypt supports the establishment of a Palestinian state and Palestinian rights under the PLO. Does not this contradict the Camp David accords, which do not approve self-determination for the Palestinian people?

['Abd al-Majid] We have never given away — this has been a misunderstanding — we did not give away the rights of the Palestinian people by signing the Camp David agreement. It has been said, sometimes, that there are Arab officials who have not read the Camp David agreement.

In Camp David there is a text which reads: "the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people." Therefore, we introduced into the Camp David agreements a "motion" which Israel never accepted before. What are the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people in my view and my interpretation of them as Egypt's representative? The Israelis give a different intepretation, namely, only autonomy.

[Al-Shanti] Does this mean that Israeli-Egyptian differences are contered on this issue?

['Abd al-Majid] They are certainly centered on the interpretation of the Camp David accords, and for this reason talks have been suspended.

[Al-Shanti] All right, and what about the U.S. position?

['Abd al-Majid] The United States is staying out of this issue. The United States does not want to deal with the PLO. However, in President Reagan's address to the UN General Assembly on 24 September, he referred to the Palestinian people and said: We want to be a full partner in resolving the Palestinian question.

All right, then we assume that the United States does not want to deal with the PLO, but this does not mean that it rejects the rights of the Palestinian people.

[Al-Shanti] How do you evaluate Kuwaiti-Egyptian relations?

['Abd al-Majid] I still remember my first trip to Kuwait in April 1982 when I headed Egypt's delegation to the nonaligned group, and I remember the hospitality and the effusive Arab feeling I found. I felt that I was among my own people. This means Egyptian-Kuwaiti relations are strong, deep-rooted, and historical. This is what I feel toward Kuwait.

Mubarak Sends Condolences To USSR on Ustinov's Death

NC221915 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1855 GMT 22 Dec 84

[Text] Cairo, 22 Dec (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak has sent a cable of condolences to Konstantin Chernenko, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, on the death of Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov. The text of the cable is as follows:

His Excellency Konstantin Chernenko, CPSU general secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet:
I have received with great sorrow the news about the death of Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov following a life devoted to the service of his country and people. I convey to you, to the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and to the Soviet people my sincerest condolences and consolation.

Report on Mubarak Address to Science Conference
NC271337 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1200 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] Cairo, 27 Dec (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak has stressed that science is the vehicle on which nations and peoples travel the road of progress. He said that Arab civilization has prospered with science and scientific thought and that the Arab scientists had, and continue to have, the credit for European civilization.

In a speech, delivered on his behalf by Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, President Mubarak said that interest in the social environment of the Egyptian man and studying his problems serve the issue of development in all its aspects, including bringing about factors of expansion in production capacities.

President Mubarak stressed in his speech to the opening session of the "Egypt in the Year 2000 Conference" that it is impossible to achieve progress, create civilization, solve problems, confront challenges, and build a prosperous society if this is not based on the logic of science and on scientific bases.

President Mubarak said that the scientific value of our homeland is measured by the achievements of science and scientific ways and methods, by what they achieve in national development and progress, and by the ensuing benefits to the homeland and its citizens.

Statement on Afghanistan Occupation Anniversary
NC271515 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1410 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] Cairo, 27 Dec (MENA) — Egypt today expressed its hope that the fraternal Afghan people will achieve complete freedom, stability, and prosperity, and will rejoin the course of the peoples of the nonaligned world and of the ICO members.

This came in a statement made by a responsible source at the Foreign Ministry on the occasion of the occupation of Afghanistan, which falls on this day. The source said that Egypt, while sharing with the Islamic, nonaligned Afghan people their hopes and aspirations for liberation and for ending the foreign occupation of their country, joins its voice with the voice of the Islamic, nonaligned, and all the peace-loving countries in expressing its hope that this fraternal Afghan people will achieve their full freedom, stability, and prosperity, and rejoin the course of the nonaligned and Islamic peoples.

AL-AKHBAR Urges Muslims To Assist Afghan 'Strugglers'
NC280708 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0650 GMT 28 Dec 84

[Text] Cairo, 28 Dec (MENA) — Cairo newspaper *AL-AKHBAR* calls on all Muslims to set aside their differences and unify their efforts to save Afghanistan from the Soviet occupation before it becomes a part of the communist empire.

In its editorial today on the 5th anniversary of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, *AL-AKHBAR* says that statements and denunciations are not enough. Muslims, the paper adds, must unanimously assist the Afghan strugglers in their unequal war.

Arab League's Klibi Makes Official Visit

Arrives 26 Dec

JN261944 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1935 GMT 26 Dec 84

[Text] Baghdad, 26 Dec (INA) — Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi arrived in Baghdad this evening on a visit to Iraq that will last several days. Klibi will hold talks with Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, on several issues, particularly the Arab situation and the dangers engulfing the Arabs.

Confers With 'Aziz

JN271210 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1150 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] Baghdad, 27 Dec (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, today met with Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi. They assessed the activities of the Arab follow-up committee on the Iraqi-Iranian conflict — the committee which stemmed from the Arab foreign ministers council. They discussed the current Arab situation and aspects of joint Arab action. The Arab League secretary general arrived in Baghdad last night on a visit that will last several days.

Meets With Saddam Husayn

JN281034 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1000 GMT 28 Dec 84

[Text] Baghdad, 28 Dec (INA) — President Saddam Husayn this morning met with Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi. During the meeting the two sides discussed the efforts being exerted by the seven-member committee emerging from the Arab foreign ministers emergency conference to follow up the Iraqi-Iranian war, in addition to Arab developments in general.

The meeting was attended by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and the president's secretary.

Departs 28 Dec

JN281212 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1045 GMT 28 Dec 84

[Text] Baghdad, 28 Dec (INA) — Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi concluded a 2-day visit to Iraq and left Baghdad this afternoon. During the visit the Arab League secretary general held talks with Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, on the activities of the committee formed by the Arab foreign ministers council to follow up the Iraqi-Iranian conflict. Talks also dealt with the current Arab situation and aspects of joint Arab action.

Tariq 'Aziz and a number of Foreign Ministry officials saw him off at the airport.

Saddam Husayn Condolences to USSR on Ustinov's Death

JN231105 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1045 GMT 23 Dec 84

[Text] Baghdad, 23 Dec (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has expressed deep regret over the death of USSR Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov. In a cable to Konstantin Chernenko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and to Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, President Saddam Husayn said: We received with great sorrow the news of the death of USSR Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov. In my name and on behalf of our comrades in the command we would like to convey to you and to the family of the deceased our sincere condolences on the loss of this outstanding figure in the friendly USSR.

'Aziz Offers Condolences

JN231922 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1830 GMT 23 Dec 84

[Text] Baghdad, 23 Dec (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and the Army chief of staff offered condolences on the death of Soviet Defense Minister Marshal Dimitriy Ustinov during their visit to the Soviet Embassy in Baghdad this evening.

Tariq 'Aziz and the chief of staff offered condolences in the name of President Saddam Husayn, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and on behalf of the Iraqi Government and the Armed Forces.

Oil Minister Leaves for Geneva OPEC Meeting 27 Dec

JN271125 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1103 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 27 Dec (INA) — Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad Taqi left for Geneva today at the head of a delegation to participate in the 72d OPEC ministerial conference, scheduled to open here later today.

Industry, Minerals Minister Returns From Korea

JN261016 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0900 GMT 26 Dec 84

[Text] Subhi Yasin, minister of industry and minerals, and his delegation returned to Baghdad last night following a weeklong visit to Korea during which he held talks with Korean officials on ways to strengthen cooperation between the two countries in the industrial field.

Communique No 1,693 on 26-27 Dec Operations

JN271644 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1618 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] Baghdad, 27 Dec (INA) — The Iranian forces had one soldier killed in the central sector during the Iraqi forces' operations. The Iraqi Armed Forces General Command Communique No 1,693 issued here this evening said that the Iraqi forces scored direct hits on enemy positions and artillery emplacements east of Basra, destroying two infantry positions, one monitoring

tower, one machinegun emplacement, and one hardware stockpile. The communique noted that the Iranian forces shelled Shandri with heavy artillery, injuring a child. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 1,693 issued by the Armed Forces General Command.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our triumphant forces of the truth are continuing their fighting against the Iranian forces of evil and ignorance for the sake of Iraq's glory and the happiness and bright future of its sons. The results for last night and today are as follows:

1. In various areas east of Basra, our forward units used artillery and mortars to pound enemy positions, engineering equipment, and artillery and mortar emplacements. They scored direct, effective hits. They destroyed two infantry positions, one monitoring tower, one medium-machinegun emplacement, and one hardware stockpile.

2. Using various weapons, one of our forward units pounded a number of enemy positions in the central sector. The unit killed one enemy soldier and destroyed two observation posts, killing those manning them. It also destroyed one infantry position.

3. One infantry position was destroyed in the Maysan sector.

4. The criminal enemy shelled Shandri with heavy artillery, injuring a child.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 27 December 1984

AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI: Iran Forms Subversive Brigade

JN281128 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1040 GMT 28 Dec 84

[Text] Paris, 28 Dec (INA) — A secret Iranian document reveals that Khomeyni has ordered the formation of a brigade for terrorism and sabotage in the Arab Gulf and France. The implementation of terrorist and sabotage acts has been entrusted to Mir-Hashim, head of the so-called World Islamic Movement [Al-Harakah al-Islamiyah al-'Alamiyah] organization.

The secret document, to be published in tomorrow's issue of the Paris-based magazine *AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI*, deals with the Iranian regime's subversive and terrorist operations against Iraq, the Arab Gulf states, Lebanon, and France. The document was produced from a recorded tape of the minutes of a session attended by senior civilian and military officials at the Iranian Guidance Ministry on 24 May this year upon the orders of Khomeyni in order to plan for the formation of a special brigade in charge of carrying out terrorist and sabotage operations in the Arab countries, particularly those neighboring Iran. The following were invited to attend the secret session: the chief of staff of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards; the commanders in chief of the Ground, Air, and Navy Forces; the chief of military intelligence; the heads of the Armed Forces' ideological and political bureaus; the head of the Islamic committees; Khomeyni's representative for pilgrimage; the foreign minister; and Mohammad Baqir al-Hakim.

The phrase "enemy territories," by which Iranian officials mean the Arab territories, was mentioned in this document. The document clearly indicates that the orders to carry out acts of terrorism, sabotage, and murder are issued by Khomeyni himself, whereas implementation is the responsibility of an organization directly connected with the Iranian regime and established for this purpose called the World Islamic Movement.

The secret document adds that Savak officers from the shah's era and Zionist officers are in charge of training this special terrorist brigade. It also reveals the infiltration of intelligence officers through Iranian diplomatic missions abroad, including those in Arab countries.

It is concluded from the document that this brigade is almost ready and trained. It will carry out its actions in the form of ground and sea raids as well as infiltration and sabotage acts in the abovementioned countries.

Briefs

New Envoy From Bahrain — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, today received the credentials of 'Abd al-Rahman Salman Kamal, new Bahraini ambassador in Baghdad. [Summary] [*Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 27 Dec 84 GF*]

AL-RA'Y Comments on U.S. 'Big Stick' Policy

JN280830 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 28 Dec 84 p 1

[Editorial: "U.S. Extremism and the Big Stick"]

[Text] U.S. policy has once again expressed its blessing of and support for Israel's hostile practices in the occupied Palestinian territory and southern Lebanon, as well as Israel's negative attitudes toward the issue of peace in the region, through the additional military aid which the U.S. secretaries of state and defense agreed to extend to Israel — $500 million.

It seems as if the U.S. Administration wanted the Arabs to understand that the big stick it placed in Israel's hands will not be affected by the bad economic conditions of those holding it, and that this stick will continue to be raised over Arab heads. Thus, U.S. policy has again proved its insistence on strengthening Israel's terrorism against the Arabs. It has also proved that its talk about peace in the region is mere throwing dust in eyes.

A few days ago some saw a ray of hope in the possibility of achieving a balance in that policy. This is how they viewed the secretary of state's message to Israel in which he called for further austerity measures. However, the hope that loomed in their vision was soon dissipated by the additional U.S. military aid to Israel. This may open the eyes of those who are still pinning hopes on this imaginary balance. It may also convince them that U.S. policy toward the Arabs has become more extremist since Reagan's victory than it was before the elections.

All developments emphasize that the U.S. extremism against the Arabs is escalating and not receding, that only the Arabs can confront it, and that the Arabs have no option but to change their view of reality and rise to the level of their challenges if they want to check that extremism and play a real role in attaining the aspired just resolution of their issue.

It should be recalled that waiting for an overseas resolution is a waste of time and an illusion. There is no alternative to brave and unified Arab action that shakes the aggressors, regardless of the sacrifices, makes them and their allies reconsider their policy, and convinces them that their big stick will certainly be broken.

Price Increases To Reduce Consumption, Save Energy

JN272035 Amman Television Service in English 2000 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] Minister of Industry and Trade Dr Jawad al-'Anani announced at a press conference today that the prices of several consumer products will go up, to stem consumption and save energy. Under the new measures, cigarettes, televisions and video sets, air conditioning systems, camera and cinema films, carpets, lifts, refrigerators, imported furniture, marble and granite stone, and statues will be among the products which will be affected. The increase in price on these items, the minister said, will raise the treasury's revenue from 8-9 million dinars annually.

Dr al-'Anani said Jordan's imports in 1984 amounted to 1,100 million dinars, and the exports were worth 260 million dinars only — thus creating an 840-million dinar deficit in the national balance of trade.

He also referred to Jordanian students' expenditure abroad, which amounts to 70 million dinars annually. The minister said the deficit in the balance is normally covered through financial aid from Arab countries. Dr al-'Anani said the government will support projects connected with construction, transport, industry, and agriculture, and will improve means of production and increase exports of phosphate, potash, and fertilizers in order to create jobs for Jordanians and increase the national income.

The government, he said, has decided to lower the prices of fluorescent lamps, as they help to reduce energy consumption, and raise the tariff on bulb lamps, as they tend to increase consumption.

SAWT AL-SHA'B on Government Economic Measures

JN280927 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 28 Dec 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Balancing Needs With Priorities"]

[Text] The series of economic measures recently adopted by the government, which are directly linked to urgent necessities and considerations of the national economic program, are meant to achieve aims which are fully known to the Jordanian citizen in view of what is being shouldered by both the government and the citizen under the current economic circumstances in the area and the world.

Maintaining a balance between national expenditures and revenues is not possible amid the present exhaustion of our financial resources, which is increasing with the increase in society's needs and behavioral and consumption tendencies.

A cursory glance at the balance of trade and the gross national product will show that there is a big gap between imports and exports. While our imports amount to 1.1 billion dinars, our exports do not exceed 260 million dinars. This means that 840 million dinars are paid in hard currency for commodities that essentially consist of luxury goods. This calls for cutting back on such expenditures in order to reduce the deficit in the balance of trade.

In view of the increasing drop in our hard currency revenues, it is hoped that reducing the importation of luxury goods by increasing the customs tarrifs on them would help prevent the erosion of our financial resources and their seepage abroad, and consequently stimulate national economic sectors such as industry, which faces tough competition essentially because of certain harmful behavioral and consumption tendencies which must be stopped.

The idea of achieving a balance between the citizen's basic needs and economic considerations, especially financial ones, can only work if the funds saved from these economic measures are channeled into bolstering production sectors, such as industry, agriculture, transportation, and construction, in order to provide these sectors with a better opportunity to complete with foreign

products. This means facilitating the investment of national revenue internally.

True, these measures take into consideration the citizen's basic need by reducing the prices of certain commodities and increasing those of others, but the success of any measure will essentially depend on the citizen's awareness of the motives and reasons behind it, as well as his cooperation in making it successful by changing his consumption habits and responding to a policy that is essentially a popular demand and a common objective for the government and the people.

For any measure to be effective, it must be accompanied by practical steps by the government to guarantee its implementation through certain specific procedures that will not be exploited by certain merchants and profiteers.

No one doubts the citizen's determination to cooperate with any measure that will achieve a strong national economy, ensure national priorities, and eliminate manifestations of luxurious life in society. But this cooperation will certainly be exploited by some people if it is not backed by firm measures to make everyone adhere to national objectives.

Furthermore, the cost of living increase, which is linked to the prevailing economic conditions, must also be linked to certain parallel measures that will enable the classes of people affected by these conditions to cope with the increasing burdens with the assistance of both the public and private sectors.

If we do all this we will be in a position to run our national economy in a correct manner that guarantees social justice for all sectors of the population in the one homeland.

Birri on Urgency in Implementing Security Plan

NC271256 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1230 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] The nationalist side has reaffirmed the need to implement the coastal security plan as it was agreed upon among the parties concerned. Nabih Birri has stressed the need to speed up the implementation of the plan. He said: How can I believe that the coastal highway will be opened and that there is goodwill while there are kidnappings in Jun, explosions in West Beirut, and new concentrations in Iqlim al-Kharrub.

He added that the solution lies in the deployment of the Army from Tripoli, Beirut, Al-Awwali, and the mountain. The Army's arrival in Al-Awwali will be the end of the war. However, he said, some people do not want this criminal and dirty war to end, and it appears that partition is still being considered.

Cites 'Question Mark'

NC281316 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1230 GMT 28 Dec 84

[Text] In an interview with the Voice of the Mountain today, Amal movement leader Nabih Birri said: It has become clear to us that there are no true intentions to implement the coastal security plan. The Jun residents' displacement and the arrests made there yesterday and the day before yesterday are a clear message that there is no intention to implement this plan. It is illogical to intend to implement the coastal plan and at the same time displace the population. This provokes a big question mark, especially as this plan is a political, conciliatory plan rather than a security plan.

Nabih Birri said that if the regime has influence over the Phalangists and the Lebanese Forces, it bears the ultimate responsibility for what happens in Iqlim al-Kharrub.

Junblatt Urges Air Traffic Limited to Beirut Airport

NC271225 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] It was learned today that Minister Walid Junblatt has asked Ziyad Sa'b, a Druze and the consul of Cyprus in Lebanon, that the Cypriot authorities should confine air traffic between Lebanon and Cyprus to Beirut International Airport and not permit any aircraft taking off from Lebanon to land in Cyprus unless it has a permit to do so, irrespective of whether such aircraft is military or civilian.

Junblatt also asked the British military attache to convey this request to the British air base in Cyprus. He also contacted the Turkish charge d'affaires and asked him to convey this request to the Turkish control authorities at Ercan airfield. Junblatt also communicated his decision to the Cabinet during its meeting yesterday. It should be recalled that the public works minister has no authority to make such a decision, as this is the responsibility of the Foreign Ministry.

PSP Headquarters Attacked; 4 Wounded

NC280710 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 28 Dec 84

[Text] An RPG was fired at the headquarters of the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] in the West Beirut Al-Musaytabah area at 0115 this morning. Later, the sound of machinegun fire was heard in Al-Musaytabah. The socialists in the area have been alerted.

The security eruptions have led to the closure of some of the crossing points between the two sectors of the capital, particularly the Al-Barbir, Al-Tayyunah, and Mar Mikhayil points.

We have just received new details about the firing of an RPG at the PSP headquarters in Al-Musaytabah this morning. Security sources in Al-Musaytabah have reported that four persons were critically wounded in the incident.

4 Soldiers Wounded in Mountain Artillery Fire

NC271222 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] The contact lines in the mountain area and Suq al-Gharb exchanged artillery and machinegun fire today. Several villages and populated areas were affected. A military source said four soldiers, including three officers, were wounded as a result of the shelling at the Army's positions.

According to another security report, several houses sustained material damage when artillery shells landed in the outskirts of Bqusta township, 1 kilometer south of the Al-Awwali river.

RFL on Security Situation in Mountain, Al-Kharrub

NC271305 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] Junblatt's gunmen have continued to direct sniper fire at Lebanese Army positions in Suq al-Gharb from their positions in 'Aytat. At 1000 today, the Junblatt gunmen opened artillery and machinegun fire at Army positions in Suq al-Gharb. A cease-fire was declared at 1025. However, the Junblatt gunmen continued their aggressions, which began to subside at noon, but sniper fire has continued.

In Iqlim al-Kharrub, machinegun fire has been directed from Tallat al-Ra's at Mazra'at al-Dahr, Majmura, and Bakkifa. Machinegun fire has been directed at Dayr al-Mukhallis and Jun from Al-Dardara and the periphery of Shhim. Flat trajectory fire and RPG-7 fire has been directed at Wadi al-Zaynah from Siblin and its vicinity. Sniper fire has been directed at Al-Rumaylah road from Tallat al-Suma.

A cease-fire was reached at 1310, after which the shooting subsided.

PSP: Army, Phalangists Shell Mountain
NC271321 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1230 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] Extreme tension has prevailed in the mountain area following the Phalangist aggressions that have continued since this morning. Baysur, Kayfun, and 'Aytat have come under concentrated artillery fire from the Army and Phalangist positions in Suq al-Gharb and Al-Wadaya. The Al-Karamah road also came under machinegun fire, leading to its closure. Although a cease-fire was reached at 1100, the Phalangists have continued to direct intermittent sniper fire and shellfire.

Decision on Cease-Fire in Iqlim al-Kharrub
NC271826 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] At a military meeting held at the Army command in Al-Yarzi it was decided to cease fire in a firm and definite manner in Iqlim al-Kharrub as of 1700 today, and to start intensive meetings of the tripartite committee charged with supervising the implementation of the coastal and Iqlim al-Kharrub plan. It was also decided to request the Lebanese electricity authority to examine the power lines and to carry out repairs as of tomorrow, Friday morning.

A meeting was held this morning at the Army command in Al-Yarzi under Chief of Staff Major General Mahmud Tayy abu Dargham. The meeting was attended by all the members of the committee charged with supervising the implementation of the coastal and Iqlim al-Kharrub plan.

The committee members are: Staff Brigadier General Jean Nasif, representing the Army; Dr Ayyub Humayyid and Ahmad Ba'labakki, representing the Amal movement; Dr Jean Ghanim, representing the Phalange Party and the Lebanese Forces; and Shaykh Tawfiq Barakat and 'Ala' al-Din (Firri), representing the socialists. The conferees examined the recent Cabinet decision concerning to the coastal and Iqlim al-Kharrub plan.

Clashes Continue at Iqlim Al-Kharrub, Mountain
NC271934 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1730 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Excerpts] A state of tension continued today on the combat lines in Iqlim al-Kharrub and on the mountain, with continuing clashes and Phalangist shelling of peaceful villages and towns in Iqlim al-Kharrub.

Security reports received this evening say that sporadic clashes involving machine guns and mortars are taking place on the combat lines in Al-Jiyah, Barja, B'asir, Harat B'asir, Al-Mughayriyah, Majdaluna, Al-Wardaniyah, Al-Rumaylah, Siblin and Wadi al-Zaynah. On the mountain, it was reported that sporadic skirmishes involving machine guns and rockets have continued, involving the combat lines in Suq al-Gharb, 'Aytat, Kayfun, the western quarter of 'Alayh, 'Ayn al-Sayyidah, Al-Ma'rufiyah, and Bsaba.

6th Brigade, Gunmen Clash in Beirut Area
NC280727 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 28 Dec 84

[Text] Clashes took place in the Burj al-Barajinah area between members of the 6th brigade and gunmen after midnight last night. The causes and results of the clashes are not yet known.

Two Booby-Trapped Cars Explode in Al-Biqa'
NC271247 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] Two booby-trapped cars — a Toyota and a Mercedes — exploded near the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front's headquarters in Jlala in Al-Biqa' at 1330. Initial reports say that the explosions left two persons dead and four others wounded.

Car Bombs in Shtawrah; Casualties Noted
NC271243 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1230 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] A new crime was committed at 1330 today. Treacherous hands detonated two booby-trapped vehicles in Shtawrah, on the main road leading to Ta'lbaya. The car bombs went off outside the agriculture establishment stores. Five minutes separated the explosion of a Mercedes and a Rangerover. According to preliminary reports, one person was martyred and eight others were wounded. There was also heavy material damage.

Palestinian Factions Clash in Sabra Camp
NC271458 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1445 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] Clashes have been taking place in the Sabra Camp, in West Beirut, between dissident and pro-'Arafat Palestinians, involving the use of automatic weapons and rockets. Tension has also spread to the Shatila area.

Clashes Resume
NC280651 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 28 Dec 84

[Text] Clashes between pro-'Arafat elements and the dissidents resumed in the Palestinian Sabra camp at 0245 today. Medium and light-caliber weapons were used in the hour-long clashes. The sound of exploding rockets was heard throughout Beirut.

Antoine Lahd Meets Israel's Amnon Rubinstein
JN280720 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0600 GMT 28 Dec 84

[Text] Staff Major General Antoine Lahd, commander of the army of southern Lebanon [ASL], yesterday met with Israeli Communications Minister Amnon Rubinstein, who was on a tour of southern Lebanon. The two sides discussed means of cooperation between the IDF and ASL commands.

Reportage on Talks Between Al-Asad, Al-Jumayyil

Lebanon Issues Discussed

JN271818 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
1730 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad met with Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil in Al-Muhajirin Presidential Palace at 1730 today. The meeting was attended by Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, and Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'.

Discussion during the meeting focused on the situation in the Lebanese arena, the efforts underway to achieve Israeli withdrawal from Lebanese territory, and placing Lebanon's sovereignty over all Lebanese territories. The discussion also dealt with efforts to pursue the national accord and security march in Lebanon, and with issues of mutual interest concerning cooperation between the two fraternal countries. The importance was stressed of devoting efforts to liberating the Lebanese national soil from the Israeli occupation, to continuing the national accord and security march, and to rebuilding Lebanon.

President al-Asad stressed that Syria stands with force at Lebanon's side in its efforts to liberate Lebanon from the Israeli occupiers without any conditions or concessions that would harm Lebanon's sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity. President al-Asad also reaffirmed that Syria will continue to support Lebanon and will provide it with all possible assistance in order to enable it to regain complete sovereignty over Lebanese territory, to safeguard its territorial integrity, and to allow Lebanon to perform its natural role in the Arab world.

Talks Comprehensive, Optimistic

JN271824 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1700 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Excerpts] Presidents Hafiz al-Asad and Amin al-Jumayyil met at Al-Muhajirin Palace at 1730 [1430 GMT] Damascus time today amid an atmosphere of optimism for both countries. The meeting, which was continuing when this newscast began, was attended by Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, and Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'.

A source accompanying the Lebanese president, who did not want his identity revealed, said that the talks between the two presidents are extremely comprehensive in every sense of the word. When we tried to obtain some details, the source said: You cannot imagine any topic that the two presidents did not discuss.

The source expressed satisfaction with Al-Jumayyil's visit, which is the third this year. The source expressed optimism over the results of this visit, especially in view of its timing and the importance of the topics discussed. He described it as a cordial working visit with fateful dimensions and results. The source said that the president will probably sleep in Damascus tonight, and meet with Al-Asad tomorrow morning, before leaving for Beirut.

Al-Asad Hosts Dinner

JN272040 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
2015 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad hosted a dinner in Al-Dimashqiyah Hall this evening in honor of Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil. The dinner was attended by the Lebanese delegation accompanying President al-Jumayyil; and by Vice Presidents 'Abd al-Halim Haddam and Zuhayr Mashariqah, Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasmm, the deputy prime ministers, the ministers, and heads of the diplomatic missions accredited in Syria. Presidents al-Asad and Al-Jumayyil will resume their talks tomorrow, Friday.

Closed Meeting Held 28 Dec

JN281130 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 28 Dec 84

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad and Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil held a closed meeting at the presidential palace in Al-Muhajirin at 1045 today during which they continued their discussion of subjects raised at yesterday's two meetings.

Press Reacts To Talks

JN280952 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0345 GMT 28 Dec 84

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] In a comment *TISHRIN* says: Leader Al-Asad affirmed to President al-Jumayyil that Syria strongly stands by Lebanon in its efforts to liberate the land without conditions or concessions that harm its sovereignty. Leader Al-Asad stressed that Syria will remain beside Lebanon to provide every support to regain full sovereignty over its territory and to assume its normal role in the Arab community.

Al-Asad's affirmations represent Syria's unlimited determination and its firm principled stands that are aimed at putting an end to the Israeli occupation and evacuating the invaders from the south and western Al-Biqa' without their achieving any gains. Syria has the capability to enhance the steadfast Lebanese stand and the activity of the national resistance in the south so that the occupied territory could become a destructive fire and an unlimited source of tears.

The two presidents' meeting will undoubtedly lead to important results, not only in terms of confronting the Zionists' maneuvers and threats, but also in revitalizing the national march, ending all the current dilemmas, and pushing the situation toward more stability and security so that the threatened national economy is revived, all the regions are opened, and the language of bullets and shells is terminated forever.

The newspaper *AL-BA'TH* points out that several facts have been made clear in Lebanon that must be dealt with when discussing the Lebanese situation. There is an Israeli occupation which threatens not only the unity and independence of Lebanon but also Syria. This occupation is a source of danger to Syria,

just as Zionism threatens the Arab nation and homeland. Another major fact in Lebanon is that Arab affiliation is one of the conditions for the survival of Lebanon, both territory and people, and that the conflict is between this affilition and the Zionist- U.S. plan to destroy and obliterate Lebanon's Arabism.

In all this Syria has found itself confronting a hard task, which is one of the major facts currently existing in Lebanon. Just as Syria is concerned with Lebanon's Arabism, it is also concerned about its own security, which is inseparable from Lebanese security. The more security and peace Syrian's efforts achieve for the Lebanese people, the nearer Lebanon gets to the inevitable step of liberating the occupied south and building the new unified and independent Lebanon.

As long as Syria's concern for this fraternal country compliments its concern for its pan-Arab ideology, dealing with the Lebanese situation should be based on the principle that says that Syria and Lebanon are one confrontation front against an enemy that has ambitions to territory and wealth and that is interested in forging history. Therefore, the inescapable confrontation is between all the Lebanese without exception and the Zionist occupiers.

This, in turn, makes it incumbent on every Lebanese to provide the means that enable him to regain his territory and rights in the south without creating any loophole through which the Zionist-U.S. conspiracy can pass to destroy Lebanon's independence and Arab affiliation.

AL-BA'TH explains that the Lebanese national accord is the tool of liberation and the gateway through which all national efforts are directed toward the south. Concluding, it says: Syria is ready for any confrontation. The Lebanese people must trust this Syria decision because Syria's security — as leader Al-Asad has said — is affected by Lebanon's security and because the two countries have common interests and share a common destiny.

Iran's Khamene'i Plans Visit With Al-Asad

GF280546 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 26 Dec 84 P 1

[Text] *AL-QABAS* has learned that Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i will visit Damascus during the next few days in response to an invitation from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. A Syrian official has told journalists outside Syria, as part of information which he demanded not be published, that Syria cannot pressure Iran into stopping the Iraq-Iran war but that it hopes that the war between the two countries will stop. Syria has persistently tried to ease things, he said.

On Egypt's role, the Syrian official said: during the Sanaa conference, the Arabs all were on Egypt's side and they isolated Syria instead of Egypt.

Al-Asad Sends Condolences on Ustinov's Death

JN212047 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 21 Dec 84

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad has sent a cable of condolences to Chairman Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on the death of Soviet Defense Minister Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov. The following is the text of the cable:

With great sorrow we received the news of the death of Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and defense minister. With the death of Comrade Marshal Ustinov, the Soviet people lost a prominent struggler who performed great services for his country, and we lost a friend, whose positive role in reinforcing the relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries we appreciate.

In the name of the Syrian Arab people, my name, and in the name of the leadership of the Ba'th Party, I extend to you our heartfelt condolences and sincere sympathy, and through you I extend our deep condolences and sympathy to the family of the deceased.

Sources Minimize Breakthrough in Egyptian Relations

TA271310 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Report by David Essing on upcoming Tabah talks in Beersheba]

[Text] Israeli sources play down the idea that a breakthrough in relations with Egypt is now at hand. They note that Tabah is one of three conditions that Cairo sets for improving ties. The others are an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon and confidence-building measures in the territories. Today the date and the agenda of the Tabah negotiations have yet to be finalized. This may be determined in Cairo next week. One solution that has been raised is for the MFO in Sinai to move into the tiny strip controlled by Israel. But this would only be a temporary solution.

Prime Minister Peres has made several suggestions on how to solve the Tabah dispute. Peres has talked about Israel and Egypt running the resort site as a joint venture, or compromising on the area itself. Vice Prime Minister Shamir does not reject joint control or a compromise on the ground. But the Egyptians have turned thumbs down to any prospect of a compromise. The negotiations may renew differences between the prime minister and the foreign minister. Peres believes that a solution to Tabah may pave the way to better relations with Egypt, but Shamir believes that any goodwill gestures on Tabah will only lead to tougher Egyptian demands elsewhere.

Why have the Egyptians agreed to resume the negotiations after some 2 years? Some observers believe that Egypt's change of heart is linked to President Mubarak's visit to the United States. American officials have long urged Egypt to warm up the cold peace with Israel. The Egyptians, then, might be hoping to improve their image in the United States and improve Mubarak's chances for getting more military and economic aid. The observers say that Egypt may also take other measures to improve relations as the Mubarak visit draws near. But the real question is whether this is a long-term policy or short-term window dressing.

Peres' Office Expresses 'Dismay' on Ya'aqobi Remarks

TA270957 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 27 Dec 84 p 2

[Report by Ilan Kfir]

[Text] Political sources in the prime minister's office maintain that the Shultz document is not a message from the U.S. secretary of state, but a document in which the U.S. Administration presents its expectations of Israel in the economic sphere.

Top government sources told *HADASHOT* yesterday: The State Department document — which presents principles and a general outline for the road Israel should take in the economic sphere — was handed to the prime minister and the finance minister approximately 3 weeks ago. The document was formulated by U.S. economic specialists and was signed by Secretary of State George Shultz.

The source noted that in no way is the document a U.S. dictate, but rather an official position paper that could be regarded as a recommendation to Israel. The document also included an appendix submitted to the prime minister by Ambassador Lewis. This paper included emphases on the economic clauses that appeared in the State Department position paper. Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i commented on the U.S. document by posing questions and raising certain points, and a week later the State Department provided answers to Moda'i's questions.

Dismay was expressed in the prime minister's office yesterday over the sharp language used by Economics and Planning Minister Gad Ya'aqobi toward the U.S. Administration and Secretary of State Shultz. *HADASHOT* has learned that Prime Minister Shim'on Peres had reservations about Ya'aqobi's reaction. The prime minister's office and the Treasury were quick to appease the Americans yesterday, making it clear that Minister Ya'aqobi's remarks do not reflect the Cabinet's position. Minister Gad Ya'aqobi explained that in mentioning the high commissioner, he did not mean U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. He claimed he cherishes full appreciation of Shultz and the U.S. aid to Israel. At the same time, he emphasized that in his opinion decisions should be adopted by the Israeli Government and the Knesset.

Moda'i Opposes, Sharon Favors Dollarization

TA271538 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] The finance minister has announced that in the next package deal the government will collect the taxes required to balance the budget and massively decrease subsidies. Our correspondent Moshe Reinfeld reports that in a lecture to members of the Israel-America Chamber of Commerce, Moda'i emphasized that in the package deal, the government's hands will not be tied with respect to these matters. It will also adapt the stock exchange and the entire monetary system to the purposes of the moves to stabilize the economy. The finance minister disclosed that this month's monetary flow up to yesterday was one of the lowest this year, 27 billion shekels, compared with more than 130 billion shekels last month. In his view, the economy can certainly be stabilized without dollarization.

In contrast to this, Minister of Trade and Industry Ari'el Sharon said that he had supported Aridor's dollarization plan when it was proposed and today, too, this direction is being approached in one way or another. Sharon was speaking to food manufacturers at a general meeting of the Institute for Quality Control. Our correspondent Hagay Hitron reports that Sharon also said the U.S. Administration, in its attitude toward Israel, is concentrating on matters of the economy. It is taking this direction knowingly, because it is clear to it that there is no unanimity in the unity government over political matters, and if they are raised, the government will break up.

Peres on Continuation of Economic Package Deal

TA281029 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 28 Dec 84

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres says he will not allow the cancellation of the package deal or the changing of it, but the prime minister says that the agreement must be rearranged after the current price, wage, and tax freeze ends next month. Peres' remarks came after Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i warned yesterday that the government may have to cancel the current package deal agreement because of the high cost of the price freeze on subsidized goods.

Treasury Officials Comment on Moda'i's Remarks

TA280543 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 28 Dec 84

[Text] Senior Finance Ministry officials told our economic affairs correspondent, Gadi Sukenik, that the first 2 months of the package deal have, in fact, been wasted, except for the decline in inflation, some of which is artificial. The large budget cuts have barely been implemented and the cuts which have been agreed upon are clearly only marginal. According to these officials, almost no cuts have been achieved in education, health, social welfare, security, and other spheres; on the other hand, there has been an enormous deviation from the subsidies clause.

The Finance Ministry officials also said that the finance minister's statement that there was a decrease in the injection of money into the economy this month is basically unfounded, since this is a temporary figure and does not include large sums whose payment has been postponed to next month. The payments in question are those to the Electric Corporation, the Meqorot Water Company, the Egged Bus Cooperative, and the Defense Ministry.

Levi Says Government has No Economic Plan

TA281223 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 28 Dec 84

[Text] Deputy Premier David Levi says the government does not have a comprehensive economic program, and so far no basic debate has been held on such a plan. He told the Voice of Israel that if steps are not adopted before the end of the package deal, the economic situation will be irreferably undermined.

As regards the statements on withdrawal from Lebanon, Levi said they had been made in contradiction to the functioning of government, and he will raise the matter at the next Cabinet meeting.

Italy's Spadolini Holds Press Conference

TA271256 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] Italy is ready to mediate between Israel and Jordan and believes that the Palestinians' rights, as they are reflected in the Camp David accords, should be recognized. Italy is also ready to increase its UNIFIL contingent. This was said by Italian Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini at a news conference in Tel Aviv. He said that Rome's policy toward Israel had not changed and the message Bettino Craxi has sent to Peres will testify to this. Our correspondent Eli'ezer Pney-Gil reports that the Italian minister will confer with the prime minister and the foreign minister tomorrow.

More on Spadolini Comments

TA271818 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1630 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Excerpt] Tel Aviv, 27 Dec (ITIM) — In an answer to a question posed by the ITIM correspondent at a news conference this afternoon in Tel Aviv, Italian Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini said that in the last 10 years Italy has greatly suffered from internal terrorism. "We requested international cooperation on the issue of preventing terrorism. However, there was little response to this request. As for Israel, I can say that relations between our security services and the Israeli security services have always been good and will continue to be so."

On the Italian contingent in UNIFIL, the Italian defense minister said: "We are interested in having UNIFIL forces remain in Lebanon. At present negotiations are being held on two fronts: political and military. The talks in Al-Naqurah have been recessed due to Christmas. We hope that a solution is found, that Israel will withdraw without a massacre taking place there. In any event, Italy will not shake off its responsibility in Lebanon, which it is fulfilling within the framework of the United Nations, of course, he said. [no final quotation mark as received]

Answering another question, the minister said that Italy will give positive consideration to a UN request to increase its UNIFIL contingent. "However, even so, we will not be responsible for massacres if Israel withdraws. Italy is in Lebanon at the request of the Lebanese Government and we are there to preserve the peace. We are convinced that a solution must be found to the tragedy of Lebanon. Nobody appointed us to be the protectors of the Middle East, but we are under an obligation which stems from international solidarity. Our policy is to act for the preservation of peace in the area."

On his visit in Israel, Mr Spadolini said: "I am an old friend of Israel and I brought with me a message from Prime Minister Bettino Craxi to Mr Peres. I came in order to collect information on events in the area and I believe that we must not downplay signs of a new openness, such as the signs of a thaw between Jordan and Israel. Italy views this trend positively."

The guest, who was in a good mood, showed that he also possesses a sense of humor. When asked for his opinion about the issue of Italian mediation in discussions between the PLO and Israel, he answered: "I was born in the city of Machiavelli and therefore I am wary of giving advice."

He also said that Italy is awaiting the UN's invitation for it to increase its involvement in Lebanon. He noted that Italy will find the way to inform the United Nations about it.

On the issue of Jordan, he said that there is a great deal of activity on the part of European countries and also the United States, and that stands on this issue should be coordinated.

Answering another question, the minister divulged that there is arms trade between Italy and Israel. "However, the trade is in Israel's favor, for it sells us more than it buys from us. In my talks here I discussed with my colleague the need to cooperate in defense research. I have told the Egyptian president in the past that technological cooperation with the countries of the region will contribute toward political stability."

Spadolini, Rabin Give Views on Lebanon

TA280640 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 28 Dec 84 pp 1,2

[Report by military correspondent Joshua Brilliant]

[Excerpts] — Italy's Defence Minister Giovanni Spadolini yesterday praised the ties between his country's security services and Israel's. He also asked for joint research projects and offered to increase the size of Italy's contingent in UNIFIL.

Rabin told him that unless Lebanon accepts Israel's demand that UNIFIL be deployed in the northern sector of the occupied area, Israel will have to take a hard look at the military talks at Al-Naqurah. Israel is expecting the Lebanese reaction on January 7, when the delegations meet again.

It is clear Israel may decide on unilateral withdrawal. Rabin said that only a strong force can prevent a bloodbath. "We can't understand why Lebanon opposes UNIFIL deployment in the north," Rabin reportedly added, implying that UNIFIL may prevent the fighting.

Spadolini replied that he thinks the Syrians are behind the Lebanese stand, *THE POST* was told.

But Spadolini advised Israel not to redeploy its forces hurriedly.

Spadolini favours a bigger role for UNIFIL. At the press conference he said his government would react with understanding to a UN request to increase its forces in UNIFIL.

At the meeting with Rabin, he cautioned Israel against using the South Lebanese Army [SLA]. Spadolini reportedly "wondered" whether there was any sense in using that army which Beirut strongly opposes. There should be one army in Lebanon, he added.

Rabin replied that Israel has suggested the eventual integration of the SLA into the Lebanese Army.

In reply to other questions, Spadolini favours better Israel-Jordan relations. He said he recognizes the importance of securing Israel's position in the area, but added there must be a recognition of the Palestinian community's right for self-determination in accordance with the Camp David agreements.

Peres To Visit Italy in February 1985

TA280950 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0940 GMT 28 Dec 84

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres will pay an official visit to Italy at the end of February through the beginning of March. This was concluded in his meeting with the Italian defense minister this morning. The precise date of the visit will be set soon.

Peres To Visit Netherlands in Late 1985

TA280635 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 28 Dec 84 p 1

[Report by diplomatic correspondent David Landau]

[Text] Prime Minister Peres has received an invitation to visit Holland. Official sources said yesterday that he will probably make the trip in the second half of 1985. The invitation was conveyed through diplomatic channels this week and the premier accepted it at once, but indicated that he is not anxious to be away from the country in the near future because of the economic situation.

Vice Premier Shamir visited The Hague briefly in the summer of 1983 when he was prime minister [title as published].

The invitation to Peres, it is understood, comes after an initiative by the head of the Israel-Holland Friendship Association, former diplomat Gid'on Refa'el.

Rabin: Effects of Unilateral Withdrawal Uncertain

TA271822 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] The defense minister thinks that a unilateral move by Israel in Lebanon will not enable the return of IDF and the achievement of security for the northern settlements. After such a move, it would be hard to predict developments. However, he is aware of the enormous damage being caused by the continuation of the IDF's presence in Lebanon and he knows that time is against us. At the same time, he emphasized that he cannot commit himself to a withdrawal date and the negotiations with Lebanon should be exhausted. Minister Rabin added that his condition for a withdrawal from Lebanon is a reasonable minimum level of security. The defense minister was speaking with activists from a group of Parents Against Silence, representatives of the northern settlements, and reserves officers. Our correspondent Karmela Menashe reports that they called upon him to act rapidly for a unilateral IDF withdrawal from Lebanon.

Defense Ministry Sources on Rabin's Position on ASL

TA280857 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0840 GMT 28 Dec 84

[Text] Defense Ministry sources stressed this morning that contrary to various reports, Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin views the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] as a key and vital component in the security arrangements in southern Lebanon, following the IDF withdrawal from there, and this includes the commander of ASL, Antoine Lahd.

Shamir Says Talk of Unilateral Withdrawal Harmful

TA280600 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 28 Dec 84

[Text] Senior Labor Party representatives, including the prime minister and the defense minister, have lately made declarations about a unilateral withdrawal from Lebanon which prompted a Likud reaction. Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir believes that remarks on a unilateral withdrawal from Lebanon are harmful to Israel and extend the IDF's stay there. Shamir told our correspondent Shalom Oren that a withdrawal from Lebanon will only be possible when appropriate security arrangements are established.

[Begin Shamir recording] Our problem in Lebanon is not whether the IDF should or should not remain in Lebanon. None of us is interested in a lengthy Israeli military presence in Lebanon. We all want to see circumstances emerge which would allow for a complete IDF withdrawal from Lebanon. This will be possible when security arrangements are established which guarantee the peace of the Galilee. I believe that remarks such as those that we will soon withdraw unilaterally, without making the withdrawal conditional on security arrangements, are harmful and, I'm afraid, extend the IDF stay in Lebanon. [end recording]

Levi Agrees

TA280649 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 28 Dec 84

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister David Levi agrees with Yitzhaq Shamir's opinion on unilateral withdrawal. The deputy prime minister says that no concrete proposal has as yet been brought to the Cabinet on a withdrawal from Lebanon, a withdrawal which will be possible only after the peace of the Galilee settlements is guaranteed. The public argument on the issue and the numerous declarations are harmful, David Levi believes.

[Begin Levi recording] The arguments on this issue can be defined as a marathon of declarations. These declarations neither cope with the problem nor solve it. I believe that all these declarations are only harmful; I would say that they constitute a competition which smacks of political overtones. They create a situation which is very unhealthy and which divides the government into two camps, so to speak — those who want to return the IDF home and others who are opposed to this and want the IDF to remain there — while the key security issue of the well-being of our settlements is pushed aside and not mentioned at all. [end recording]

Rubinstein: Sharon Should Remain Silent on Lebanon

TA271435 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] Minister Amnon Rubinstein says that Ari'el Sharon should not express any opinion concerning the Lebanese war and the negotiations for withdrawing the IDF from Lebanon. Sharon is personally responsible for the security and economic hard times upon which we have fallen, and he was the one who misled Menahem Begin into this unfortunate war. Rubinstein believes that if Sharon possesses a minimum of integrity and good manners he will not say anything on this issue.

Rubinstein was speaking with our correspondent Hayim Hecht during a visit to southern Lebanon. According to him, he did not find even one IDF officer in Lebanon who supports our continued presence there.

Birri Rejects Proposal on Security Arrangements

TA280928 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 28 Dec 84

[Text] Lebanese Shi'ite leader Nabih Birri has rejected an Israeli proposal on security arrangements following an IDF withdrawal from south Lebanon. Voice of Israel's political affairs correspondent says that Israel approached Birri directly on the matter but the Shi'ite leader said that Israel must first withdraw completely and only then would he discuss security arrangements.

S. Lebanese Shi'ites on IDF Withdrawal, Terrorism

TA280748 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 28 Dec 84

[Text] About 350 southern Lebanese notables arrived in Metulla yesterday to toast the new year. They were hosted by the heads of the Galilee local councils. The guests included many Shi'ite leaders from Al-Nabatiyah and from the villages in the Tyre and Al-Zahrani area. All the Lebanese speakers called on the Israeli and Lebanese Governments to persist in their efforts to consolidate arrangements which will not harm regional security. Rash moves, the notables said, will lead to an immediate takeover of all power foci in southern Lebanon by radical elements. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports.

[Begin recording] [Hecht] Isma'il (Zay), one of the Shi'ite public leaders of Al-Nabatiyah, told us clearly: Birri, the Amal organization, and we, more than anyone else, know that the Shi'ites have no army and no government; when you leave Lebanon everybody will be fighting everybody else.

[(Zay) — in English] The south needs you. We don't have any army. We don't have any government. They are fighting, one against the other.

[Hecht] Isma'il (Zay), whose brother is a Beirut parliamentarian, knows about the fate of those who clearly supported cooperation with Israel. However, it is clear to both (Zay) and his colleagues that the Israelis have sobered up and are no longer impressed by sympathetic remarks. All the enormous sacrifices involved in this

war, the Shi'ite notable then says, will go down the drain if you pull the IDF out of southern Lebanon. Unruly gangsters will take over Tyre and Al-Nabatiyah, and the results will be felt in Metulla, he said.

[(Zay) — in English] We are eating each other, we'll eat each other, and then, when they finish doing this, they will continue towards Israel

[Hecht](Zay) said that when the internal fighting is over, activity will be directed against Israel: This terrorism is in Al-Nabatiyah today, and will be in Israel tomorrow. [end recording]

Lubrani on Shi'ite Influence in Lebanon, Al-Naqurah

TA271136 Tel Aviv BAMAHANE in Hebrew 26 Dec 84 pp 8, 18

[Interview with Uri Lubrani, coordinator of government activities in Lebanon, by Hayim Raviv, in Lubrani's office in Tel Aviv; date not given]

[Excerpt] Question: In the long range, can you not envision the possibility that the extremist Shi'ites will be a dominant factor in Lebanon? Does this not pose a danger to the Syrians?

Answer: I do not think the Syrians are too happy with the senior status currently granted the Shi'ite sect in Lebanon. This sect has acquired and believes it deserves such a status by virtue of its specific and demographic weight within Lebanese society. The Syrians are not too happy with this, but they can do nothing about it. They will have to accept it — which is why the Syrians are developing an establishment that will be able to handle the Shi'ite sect. Nabih Birri is a man who derives his prop and support from Damascus, too. The Syrians want to have the final word with the other Shi'ite organizations as well, not only with regard to Amal. I feel that the more independence Birri demonstrates and the greater his maneuverability within the sect, the more someone is prompted to undermine him a bit, so that he will not feel so strong. This means that there is some kind of mechanism that creates a balance within the Shi'ite sect and allows the Syrians to have control over it. They do not want this to go beyond their ability to control it — that, at least, is my feeling. There is no doubt in my mind that in the long term, this is a development that will result in Lebanon becoming the Shi'ite Muslim republic. This is not a happy prospect, perhaps not the kind of vision we would all like to see, but I think we must realize this. There will be Christians there, and the Druze and the others will also remain, but the dominant factor in Lebanon will be the Shi'ites. The others' power will diminish. We must be acutely aware of this, because these are our neighbors, and we must align ourselves accordingly. I mean align ourselves in many respects — also from a positive point of view. The process I talked about may take 5 or 10 years, and could take even less with the help of some outside catalyst. On the other hand, if someone puts a wrench in the wheels of this process, it may take longer.

Question: Such a development will certainly annoy the Syrians, not to mention Israel.

Answer: Possibly, but we must not lose our sense of proportion. We are talking about a small and weak Lebanon that will remain weak. It will never become a military factor of far-reaching significance. We know this; therefore the development should not be regarded as a danger.

Question: But Lebanon will be nurtured by the Iranian revolution.

Answer: True, but one must not forget that in the meantime another process is also developing. The Iranian revolution is growing more moderate. In other words, things are not unequivocal.

Question: Let us perhaps return to a more topical issue. Have the Al-Naqurah talks really exhausted themselves, and have we reached a dead end?

Answer: I think the process is about to exhaust itself. I think the optimists among us are prepared to say that at this stage of the Al-Naqurah talks, they have exhausted themselves. There may be another stage. After we reach the point at which we will say we have no choice but to reach unilateral decisions, then maybe those people in Lebanon and Syria who believe it would be better for them to reach some sort of settlement with us will wake up and say: Wait a minute, if that is the situation, maybe we could still see if it is possible to reach agreed-upon settlements. This is possible. Another possibility is that they will not say this, in which case we will reach a unilateral decision, which most people believe will be most convenient for us.

Question: Do you mean an IDF redeployment?

Answer: Yes, there are all sorts of options. The prime minister said he favors a withdrawal to the international border. That was an expression of his opinion. It is not necessarily an operational plan, but we all agree that it is necessary to withdraw to the international border. However, everyone has their own opinion about how to do this, how long this should take, etc.

Question: Why have we reached a deadlock in the talks? Are the Syrians or the Iranians behind this?

Answer: I do not believe the Iranians are behind this. I think the Syrians definitely are still unready for any kind of contact. If there was such a readiness, no doubt they would have hinted as much to the Lebanese. I think that what is happening here is that there are some people among the Syrians and the Lebanese who believe that we plan to leave Lebanon in any case, so why pay the price when we will do it anyway? I think the people who think so — both in Lebanon and in Syria — do not care about what will happen as a result of our departure. That is why they give up any notion of a settlement so easily, because in fact Israel enjoys some advantages in a situation in which it is not committed to any restrictions beyond the lines along which it will deploy. In other words, Israel will regard itself free to operate in any way it wants beyond the line for which it will be responsible. This is a great convenience. This is certainly a situation which anyone who is out to work against us will not enjoy. Unfortunately, some innocent people will be hurt by these actions, because the reaction will not be surgical, but massive. We will have to react sharply

and strongly to any outstanding phenomenon. This might be a reality we will have to accept, because that is how the Lebanese want to live, and we must accept that.

Question: You said that certain elements in Syria or Lebanon believe that in any case Israel is subjected to pressure and will eventually have to fold back, so why give in. Well, who are these elements? With regard to Syria, we know that Al-Asad has the final word.

Answer: It could be Al-Asad or it could be Karami, who is the decisive factor in Lebanon at the moment, and Karami really does not give a damn whether thousands of the southern Lebanese residents are killed. He does not care. We developed and proposed our plans on the basis of considerations which are largely based on saving human lives, both here and in Lebanon. Let there be no misunderstanding here. Apparently, Lebanon does not believe in such considerations. Here we encounter a reality in which there are two different moral scales and different values which run on parallel lines that never meet, and which are very hard to reconcile.

Question: Did the Lebanese and the Syrians a priori come to the Al-Naqurah talks with the intention not to reach an agreement, but rather to bring about a political wearing down of Israel so that it would have to concede?

Answer: No, I do not think so. I think that any element that lent its hand to the political process thought it would succeed — in the framework of that process — in achieving its own goals in the way that it deemed optimal. The fact that Israel is not prepared to accept a Lebanese or Syrian plan for a security arrangement is a completely different matter. But each side wanted to get out of Al-Naqurah most of what it had set out to achieve. We wanted the security arrangements to allow us to pull the IDF back beyond the international border as part of a settlement. I think from our point of view, if we could have achieved this, it would have been the most convenient settlement. For the moment, we have been unable to do this. The Lebanese wanted to achieve their own objectives, while removing the IDF at the lowest cost. The same for the Syrians.

Question: What are the chances for a dialogue with the southern Lebanese Shi'ites?

Answer: In my opinion, we, unfortunately, have very limited contacts with the Shi'ites. We may be responsible for that by not having done everything we should and could have done in the matter. No one here is convinced we have done everything to reach such a dialogue. Those who contend that we have, and that we have done this in the best possible manner, to my mind are doing injustice to the real truth. We have not done what needed to be done, not because we did not want to do it, but probably because we did not know exactly what should have been done. Nor am I convinced that it was at all possible to do. But having said this, I definitely do not want to come and say that everything was done. Never. I am not one who is convinced that everything I do is the best and most clever and most efficient. No.

Having said this, I should add that from a certain stage, and in our own way, we left no stone unturned in an attempt at a dialogue. One of the central reasons why we did not manage to get where we wanted to has to do with what is happening within the Shi'ite sect and within the "Amal" movement, which presently is the most significant political element within the Shi'ite constellation — and this is a safe assumption — Nabih Birri knows that any dialogue with us, even indirect, could serve as a weapon in the hands of his opponents. That is why he does not want to talk to us, and says so explicitly.

Perhaps deep inside — and this could be true for other leaders, not only Birri — because of the sect's interests in the south, he would have wanted to talk to us. However, as a result of this competition, and because of the feeling that everything finds its way to the outside and is exposed, we are currently in a situation where there is a lack of desire to talk to us within the ranks of the decisive Shi'ite leadership. Again, this does not mean that in their heart of hearts they would not like to talk to us.

Question: Can this provide the background against which to understand the murders recently carried out among relatively moderate Shi'ite leaders?

Answer: This, too. But one must also know something else. There is one element that is most significant, and that is the uncertainty regarding the future — the inability to predict the future. People who believe in coexistence are exposed. I hope this uncertainty will dissipate.

Question: You sound pessimistic when talking about Lebanon.

Answer: If this is the impression, it is not exactly what I wanted to convey. I think that at this stage there is no question that there is room for pessimism. Right now we are not able to reach a dialogue with any significant part of the Shi'ite sect. But on the other hand, I believe that when things calm down and we know in what direction we are going, we will be able to find channels of communication with the neighbors. These channels do not necessarily have to be founded on love and embraces, but certainly on a desire for coexistence. I am convinced — and my experience has proved this — that there is a silent majority in Lebanon that wants coexistence. But this majority never enjoyed the ability to express itself, and lacks the tools, the power, and the motivation to run out to the streets and shout. We must find a way to approach this majority, and I believe we will be able to do this.

Shi'ite Groups Incite Villages Near Israeli Border

TA271008 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 27 Dec 84 p 2

[Text] Groups of extremist Shi'ites have recently succeeded in infiltrating the strip of villages adjacent to the Israeli border and are causing an increase in the attacks taking place in areas close to the Lebanese-Israeli border.

ITIM correspondent Shlomo Hadad has learned that the Shi'ite groups are trying to incite the villagers against the IDF and to encourage them to attack IDF units. The IDF and the army of southern Lebanon are trying to put an end to this, hoping that the close cooperation between the villagers and the two armies will help locate the extremist Shi'ites and expel them from the area before they are successful.

Al-Kharrub Christians Make International Appeal

TA281201 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 28 Dec 84

[Text] The Druze renewed their shelling of Christian villages in the Al-Kharrub region at noon. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that Christian community leaders in the Al-Kharrub region and Sidon made an international appeal to help bring about the deployment of UN forces in the Al-'Awwali region following the IDF's withdrawal. They sent letters to, among others, the UN secretary general, the U.S. President, the Italian and French Governments, and the International Red Cross. They state that the West will be responsible for the terrible massacre of the Christians in the area if they fail to act immediately. Edmund Khuri, one of the Christian leaders in the region, told our correspondent that Israel as well will not be able to evade responsibility for a massacre of the Christians:

[Begin recording — in English] If Israel will withdraw from there, that means there a massacre, you know, which we like to avoid this massacre, because we don't think that the Israeli people would like to make such massacre, you know. [end recording]

Gush Emunim Names Proposed Settlement Sites

TA271020 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 27 Dec 84 p 1

[Report by Yehuda Litani]

[Text] The council of "Amana" (Gush Emunim's settlement body) settlements met yesterday in Qedumim, and decided to establish seven new settlements this year, regardless of any Cabinet resolution.

It was decided that the "Amana" settlements will raise the necessary funds from other sources, although the hope was expressed that the Cabinet will endorse the "Amana" council resolution.

Minister Yosef Shapira (of MATZAD), who participated in the deliberations, congratulated the council for reaching this important resolution, and said that pioneering work is being done in the field, not through meetings in offices. He added that the pioneers are always the forerunners of every movement.

A source in the defense minister's office said last night, in reaction to the "Amana" council decision, that the new settlements in the territories will only be set up in accordance with a Cabinet resolution, and that no digression from this policy will be allowed.

The "Amana" settlement council, which has thus far included 43 settlements in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, yesterday embraced 8 new settlements. On the issue of Soviet Jewry, the council decided that every settlement and every family in those settlements will adopt a new immigrant from the Soviet Union. The settlements will prepare apartments for the prisoners of Zion, who will be accepted as full members of the "Amana" settlements.

The issue of establishing six settlements, raised yesterday in the meeting between the Likud Knesset members and Rabin, has for the moment been postponed, and it was agreed that a decision will be made within 10 days. There are differences of opinion between Likud and the Alignment over where to set up those settlements. While the Likud members propose establishing settlements mainly on the mountain ridge, the Alignment members suggest areas bordering the Green Line, such as the southern slopes of the Hebron hills, and the western part of Samaria.

In accordance with the list drawn up by the head of the Jewish Agency's Land Settlement Department, Matityahu Drobles (of Likud), which was presented yesterday during the meeting with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin, the Likud is demanding the establishment of the following settlements:

1. Tirza — north of Elon More, in the Nabulus area.
2. 'Aner — in the Dolev area, northwest of Ramallah.
3. Avne Hefez — southeast of Tulkarm.
4. Abbir Ya'aqov — in the West Bank, north of Jerusalem.
5. Migdalim — in the trans-Samaria road area, near Ma'ale Efrayyim.

The sixth settlement is suggested for the area south of Janin, but no final name has been decided for it (the dispute is over Kaddim or Na'ale).

It has also been learned that there was a consensus over the location of Avne Hefez, near Tulkarm.

In yesterday's meeting with Rabin, Drobles explained that it will be impossible to set up the six settlements — even if there is an explicit Cabinet decision on this — unless an additional budget is granted them, because unless a supplementary budget is allocated toward that end, the existing settlements will suffer a setback, and, Drobles added, they have already suffered enough.

To Build in Nabulus

TA271048 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 27 Dec 84 p 2

[Report from Jerusalem by Uri'el Ben-'Ami]

[Text] The council of "Amana" settlements, affiliated with Gush Emunim, decided last night at around midnight to establish 30 housing units in Nabulus this year.

The "Amana" movement decided to allocate funds to the Nabulus nucleus to accelerate Jewish settlement in the town, and grant this resolution top priority.

The representatives of all Gush Emunim settlements agreed with the resolution, but it was decided to postpone its formal adoption until the possibilities of purchasing the housing units are examined.

MAURITANIA

Taya Favors 'Negotiated Solution' for W. Sahara

AB271528 Paris AFP in French 0918 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] Madrid, 27 Dec (AFP) — The Mauritanian head of state, Colonel Maayouia Ould Sid Ahmed Taya, is for a "negotiated solution" to the Western Saharan conflict based on UN and OAU resolutions. He said this in a statement published by Madrid's *EL PAIS* newspaper on Thursday.

"Mauritania is no longer involved in the Saharan war. Unfortunately, this war is waged near our borders and we are very much concerned about this fact," he stressed.

The new Mauritanian head of state also said that the 12 December coup was "a necessary reshuffle" within the Military Committee for National Salvation, CMSN. The ousted government, which was led by Lieutenant Colonel Ould Haydala, "was wasting public funds," for his system of government was based on "corruption, nepotism, and personal power," he added.

"We must restore credibility to Mauritania's institutions," he said. Colonel Ould Taya expressed the wish to "improve the management of public property and guarantee a better social justice," through this policy.

SUDAN

Numayri Establishes National Economic Council

JN271937 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1745 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] Khartoum, 27 Dec (SUNA) — President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri issued a presidential decree today on the formation of a higher council for national economy. President Numayri will be the president of this new council, and the minister of the president's office will be the rapporteur.

The presidential decree defined the objectives and prerogatives of this council. The council will submit recommendations to help formulate economic strategies, put national economy on the right course, and free it from all the restrictions hampering its progress so that the national economy may deal with current problems in a realistic manner within the framework of the state's general policy. This council will also seek effective methods to reactivate and redress national economy, and will study economic problems in general and transient crises in particular with a view to proposing solutions to them.

600 'Outlaws' Killed in South Battle 25 Dec

LD272006 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] A responsible source at the General Command of the Peoples' Armed Forces has announced that a mobile force of our forces on the Bor-Juba road engaged a large gathering of outlaws from the areas of (Faryak) and Malek in the Governorate of Jongeli, north of Bor, on the second of Rabi al-Thani, 25 December 1984.

A fierce battle took place between our forces, consisting of a company, and the forces of the outlaws, inflicting on them losses estimated at 600 dead. Eighteen members of our forces were martyred and eight were wounded. Our forces continue to fight with the outlaws in the area.

SPLA: Fighting in Juba 'Imminent'; Defections Urged

EA271651 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in Arabic 1330 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] The commander in chief, Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior, has sent a message from his operational headquarters to Somali People's Liberation Army [SPLA] radio ordering SPLA clandestine cells in the Army, police, and prisons to defect forthwith to the SPLA forces which are now around Juba, as fighting in Juba is imminent. What happened in other garrisons should not happen again in Juba. In many garrisons which the SPLA has attacked, SPLA members and sympathizers found it difficult to come to their side while fighting was going on. [Words indistinct] like [word indistinct] (Nyukwan) [word indistinct] Nasir have been heard claiming that they were wounded while trying to come to the side of the SPLA. There are many other examples. Some members die [word indistinct] in crossfire either trying to defect or fighting half-heartedly for the regime.

For those in Juba in the Army, police, and prisons there is time. Come over to the SPLA before it is too late. Don't let the quack politicans confuse you about their redivision. We formed the SPLA before Numayri divided the south. Whether he reunites it or redivides it [word indistinct] we shall fight on, for it is irrelevant to the war.

The SPLA high command [words indistinct] in force, there is sufficient [word indistinct] force to accomplish the mission to receive defectors from Juba before the real fighting and eventual capture of Juba begins.

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Visits Bulgaria, Meets Officials

For Bulgarian media coverage of Ethiopian head of state Mengistu Haile-Mariam's visit to Bulgaria, including his meetings with Bulgarian State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov and Premier Grisha Filipov, see the Bulgarian section of the 27 December Eastern Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

TPLF Forces Launch Attacks on 'Enemy' Posts

EA281038 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 28 Dec 84

[Text] Seraye — Units of the Tigre People's Liberation Front [TPLF] attacked an enemy camp on the outskirts of (Adi Kenzenat) on 22 December. During this surprise attack, 35 enemy soldiers were killed and 24 weapons captured. The remaining enemy soldiers fled to Adi Quala. Four days earlier our heroic fighters entered Dekemhare and attacked enemy soldiers, killing more than 70 and capturing 55. They also captured 72 weapons and had the enemy forces shaking in terror.

SEYCHELLES

Rene Unveils 5-year Development Plan

AB280910 Paris AFP in English 0802 GMT 28 Dec 84

[Text] Victoria, Dec 28 (AFP) — The Seychelles People's Assembly today approved the 1985 state budget at a record 493.5 million repees ($67 million), a quarter of which has been dedicated to better education and health care for the Seychellois.

President France Albert Rene, who proposed the budget in his capacity as finance minister, also presented the islands' new national development plan for the next 5 years, which projects expenditure of $380 million. President Rene announced wage increases of $7 and $14 a month for the lowest-paid and middle income government employees. Other employers are expected to follow the government example and raise salaries. Old age pensions have been increased to 500 rupees ($68).

The president told the People's Assembly that clear signs of economic recovery in 1984 had brought about the new benefits to the country's population, adding that this should speed up in 1985. To help raise revenue for next year's budget, the president announced increases in the cost of cigarettes and petroleum products, as well as various adjustments to certain licences and fees. A television licence of 100 rupees ($14) a year is to be introduced.

Reviewing Seychelles' development over the past year, the president described 1984 as "a very trying year" socially, politically, and economically, but predicted improvements in 1985. "Our health service will be able to maintain its high standards. Our policy of giving education for all, education for life, and education for personal and national development will be continued. We shall continue to give the best to our children and to our elders," he said.

In the economic field, he said the course had been set for the development of the productive sectors, in industry, fishing, agriculture, and the general development of the outlying islands. The president said Seychelles had to continue to be a country that paid its debts, both interest and capital, in order to continue to benefit from the goodwill which it already had. "The budget also reflects our determination to remain what we already are — a credit-worthy nation," he added, and asked the people to close ranks in order to make 1985 a year of economic progress.

UGANDA

Traffic To District Sheltering Dissidents Restricted

AB281140 Paris AFP in English 1115 GMT 28 Dec 84

[Text] Kampala, 28 Dec (AFP) — Ugandans travelling to and from the central district of Mubende, part of the disturbed "Luwero Triangle," will in future have to carry written authorization from the district commissioner or his deputy, the Roman Catholic vernacular daily *MUNNO* reported today. The paper said district authorities had also banned the transportation of food in quantities of over 100 kilos out of the district.

The move follows the circulation of leaflets by the Ugandan Army in Kampala on Christmas Eve calling on anti-government dissidents, who have been operating from the Luwero Triangle northwest of the capital, to surrender to the government with their guns and ammunition.

The leaflets, which were dropped over Kampala from any Army helicopter, said "bandits" who are followers of former Defence Minister Yoweri Museveni in the Luwero Triangle had been surrounded by government troops and that those who did not surrender would be treated "mercilessly." Mr Museveni is leader of the National Resistance Army (NRA), which is waging an armed struggle against the government of President Milton Obote.

CHAD

'Fierce' Fighting Reported by CDR Member

AB271852 Paris AFP in English 1829 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] Paris, Dec 27 (AFP) — Fierce fighting is going on in east-central Chad between members of the Democratic Revolutionary Council (CDR) and government troops, CDR spokesman Abderahman Koulamallah said in a statement issued here today. The CDR is one of the factions in the rebel Transitional National Union Government(GUNT) of former President Goukouni Oueddei, which is fighting the government of Hissein Habre.

Mr Koulamallah said a report that 150 CDR members had defected to the government side, made in the Ndjamena capital on Tuesday, was part of a "campaign of lies" aimed at hiding President Habre's refusal to negotiate with the GUNT.

GUNT's President Goukouni Holds Press Conference

AB272217 [Clandestine] Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Press conference opening statement given by Goukouni Oueddei, president of the Transitional National Union Government, on 20 December in Faya-Largeau — recorded]

[Summary] I have decided to speak of the politico-military situation prevailing in our country. In order to stop all kinds of reports misrepresenting the situation in the north of the country, which is under the control of the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] and which is described as a zone occupied by the so-called Islamic Legion, I have deemed it timely to speak to you.

"Concerning the Franco-Libyan agreement on the withdrawal of the French troops from Chad and of the Libyan units supporting the GUNT troops, I can affirm that the Libyan units have actually left Chad. The French and Libyan observers have visited the positions abandoned by the Libyan units." Some reports from some national and international quarters "manipulated by the American bellicose imperialists" want to make believe that the north of Chad is under a so-called Libyan occupation and they have been calling for the "return of the French troops to Chad." Yet, the allegation is false.

"On the contrary, since the government was reshuffled and a National Liberation Council set up in August 1984 the GUNT has continued to strengthen its control over this northern part of the country" and with the reorganization of the National Liberation Army, ANL, it is determined to carry out its national duty.

In the south of the country, like in the center and in the center-east, our forces have demonstrated their determination to "annihilate the evil forces which have once again become infamous for their unqualifiable massacres inflicted on the unarmed civilian population, which Amnesty International did not fail to denounce."

"As a matter of fact, the information we have confirms that in addition to the catastrophic socioeconomic situation, the reactionary and fascist horde in the pay of Franco-American imperialism is pursuing a scorched-earth policy which has led to the death of over 500 persons including children and old people burned to death, and cadres massacred in groups." This has resulted in "the massive exodus of the people toward the neighboring countries, especially Cameroon and the CAR." We hail the assistance of international humanitarian organizations which ignore all the humiliating administrative petty annoyances they are faced with.

"In respect to national reconciliation, the GUNT's position remains unchanged. We are fully prepared to hold negotiations without any preconditions in order to achieve a just and lasting peace in Chad. We have never spared our efforts toward the restoration of peace in Chad. We have thus attended the Addis Ababa conference, and the Brazzaville meeting. We are still open to dialogue in spite of the permanent obstacles preventing the success" of every attempt. We appreciate the efforts by Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso aimed at achieving reconciliation among the children of Chad.

Ladies and gentlemen: these are some of the highlights of the current developments which I want to examine with you. I would first like to thank you for coming to this meeting in spite of the communication difficulties. I also trust you will be objective in reporting the truth in the interest of world peace and in honor of your noble profession. I am now at your disposal for all the questions you may wish to ask. I thank you.

CONGO

Parliament Approves 381-Billion Budget for 1985

AB272018 Paris AFP in English 1417 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] Brazzaville, Dec 27 (AFP) — The Congolese parliament today approved the 1985 state budget, which is balanced at 381 billion CFA francs (804 million dollars) compared to 368 billion CFA francs (776 million dollars) last year. The budget allows for a 271 billion CFA francs (572 million dollars) operating budget, or 17 billion CFA francs (35.9 million dollars) more than last year, and 110 billion CFA francs (232 million dollars) for investment, or 5 billion CFA franc (10.5 million dollars) less than in 1984.

BURKINA

National Seminar To Launch Pioneer Movement

AB271736 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Excerpts] A national seminar for the launching of the Pioneer Movement in Burkina opened this morning at the revolution's cadet school. This seminar, which is being organized by the general headquarters of the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR], is being attended by about 200 participants, among whom are militants from the 30 provinces of the country, student officers, youth technicians, members of the Burkinabe Pedagogical Institute, Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, and teachers.

The opening ceremony, which was presided over by the commander in chief of the high command of the national Armed Forces, was attended by several members of government, the national secretary general of the CDR and his deputy. According to Comrade Pierre Ouedraogo [CDR national secretary], who gave the opening address of this meeting, the present seminar will give a special impetus to our country's long march toward the achievement of its deepest aspirations. He said this seminar was not like the others because it is the hope of several if not all generations to come.

[Begin Ouedraogo recording] The building of a new Burkinabe society, from which the exploitation of man will be banished, imposes on us concrete tasks in all fields, if we assume the responsibility for it individually and with consistency: A new society means a new man. The revolutionary process is therefore going to aim, first of all, at producing a new Burkinabe man, who has a revolutionary education and morality and who, above all, has the ability to put into question the established old order.

As the nurseries of the CDR's, the pioneers are the youngest organized defenders of the revolution. [end recording]

Sankara Signs Ordinance Fixing Retirement Age

AB271626 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 27 Dec 84

["Ordinance" on the age limit for retirement in the civil and public services of Burkina Faso, issued on 27 December in Ouagadougou — read by announcer]

[Excerpt] The chairman of the National Council of the Revolution, president of Faso and head of government orders:

Article 1: Effective 1 January 1985, the retirement age has been brought to 53 years for all officials working under the general regulations of the civil services.

Article 2: The retirement age has been reduced by 2 years for all other public servants working under special regulations and for magistrates.

Article 3: On an exceptional basis and for a transition period, officials born in 1930, 1931, and 1932 shall go on retirement as of 1 January 1985. Ouagadougou, 27 December 1984.

[Signed] Captain Thomas Sankara

GHANA

Chief Ware Seeks Amnesty for Exiles, Others

AB272048 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Excerpts] The chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council, Flight Lieutenant J.J. Rawlings, today asked chiefs to do the best they can to do away with chieftaincy disputes once and for all. He said chieftaincy disputes have been the major source of obstacles to the country's progress. Flight Lt Rawlings was speaking at a grand durbar of chiefs from all parts of the country in Koforidua to commemmorate the third anniversary of the revolution and to open the new premises of the Eastern Region House of Chiefs.

The president of the National House of Chiefs, Otumfo Opoku Ware, appealed to the government to grant amnesty to those who are in custody and those who are in exile. He promised to use his good offices to mediate on behalf of those in exile and are prepared to come back home to help in the national development effort.

LIBERIA

Liberian Press Union Reacts To Doe Warning

AB272010 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Excerpt] The Executive Committee of the Press Union of Liberia has issued a statement concerning head of state Commander in Chief Samuel Kanyon Doe's recent warning to the independent newspapers.

The committee, at a special meeting called to discuss the warning as well as other matters, decided that it is essential to develop and promote an amicable working relationshp between the government and all journalists working in the country. The committee resolved that as the country moves toward democratic civilian rule, the press in the country should do all it can to help the government and people of Liberia to achieve a smooth transition.

According to a release from the press union, it was also agreed that the Press Union of Liberia, as an impartial official organization, should ensure that the responsible and objective journalism referred to by the head of state in his Christmas message become the hallmark of the journalistic activity at all times. The committee noted that as a developing nation passing through a most critical stage in its history, Liberia needs journalism that promotes unity, peace, and prosperity and, at the same time, allows for constructive and healthy debate of national issues.

Committee members also recognized the need to explain to the government and people of Liberia that independent journalists should not be seen as adversaries of government but rather as partners in progress. The Press Union Committee members also approved the belief that freedom of expression and indeed a free press can discourage rumor mongering, lies, disinformation, and (?contradictory) writing, all of which could be harmful to the welfare of the nation, the release said.

Pointing out that threats and counterthreats can only be counterproductive (?and) that free and fair elections cannot be controlled without a free press, the committee members appealed to all concerned to exercise tolerance, understanding, and restraint as the people of Liberia march toward a peaceful transition.

MALI

War Veterans Meet With Soviet Counterparts

AB271635 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1500 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Excerpt] The Mali Association of War Veterans and Victims yesterday met with a delegation of Soviet war veterans. Mrs Rokiatou Sow, the president of the National Union of Malian Women, was present at the meeting. The Malian war veterans, through Iddrissa Coulibaly, expressed their support for the Soviet Union's initiatives aimed at consolidating international peace and security.

[Begin Coulibaly recording] The war veterans of Mali proclaim their total support for the constructive and realistic initiatives of the Soviet Union aimed at consolidating international security and at limiting the arms race.

In suggesting the prohibition of nuclear arms, the insistance on a general disarmament is total. By renouncing the use of force in international relations and favoring the settlement of international problems through political negotiations, the USSR defends the interest of all progressive human society. But passiveness, the refusal to struggle against the threat of a new world war, and the adoption of the erroneous political theory that war is inevitable will lead to the abandonment of the fight which must enable the workers of every country to settle the main conflict of our time.

Presently, and more than ever before, the Soviet-Malian Friendship Agreement has strengthened the bonds of cooperation existing between our two countries. The cooperation between our parties and mass organizations has acquired a new impetus, of which the existing signs are visible and varied. This is the right time to express, on behalf of the war veterans and war victims of Mali, our profound and cordial gratitude to the war veterans of the USSR, to the CPSU, as well as to the brotherly Soviet people for the immense support and assistance they have given to the war veterans of Mali and for the defense of their interests. [end recording]

NIGERIA

SMC Ends Meeting in Lagos, Issues Communique

AB280900 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] The Supreme Military Council has ratified the treaty and agreements reached at the four-nation summit meeting of the heads of state of Benin, Togo, Ghana, and Nigeria, held in Lagos early this month. The treaty and the agreements are on extradition, criminal investigation cooperation, and the need for mutual assistance in matters relating to customs, as well as trade and immigration. This was contained in a communique issued at the end of its 1-day meeting in Lagos today.

The meeting also approved the promulgation of (?two) decrees. They are the National Water Resources Institute Decree 1984 and the Agricultural and Rural Management Training Institute Decree 1984.

In addition, the Supreme Military Council confirmed the various sentences and orders passed by the special military tribunals on some former public office holders. They include the state governor of Oyo State, Bola Ige, and his executive, Bisi Akonde, whose sentences were reduced from 21 calendar years to 10 calendar years imprisonment each.

Others whose sentences were confirmed are the former minister of finance, Victor Masi, and his personal assistant, Samuel Mwokola. Victor Masi had his sentence reduced from 23 to 21 calendar years, while Mwokola will now spend 15 calendar years in prison instead of 21. The former director of the NYSC [National Youth Service Corps], (Akolalawo Obata), also had his 23-calendar-year imprisonment confirmed, while the life imprisonment sentence passed on [words indistinct]. The former senior accountant of the NYSC, Raymond Olu Kayode (Fernandes), who was jailed for 1 calendar year, was also confirmed.

The Supreme Military Council confirmed the 21-calendar-yearimprisonment passed on (Yakubu Bula), [name indistinct], and Umaru Bala to 1 calendar year's imprisonment each. In confirming the sentences, the SMC condemned the roles played by contractors, businessmen, and companies who offered bribes to public officers as evidenced during the proceedings of the various special tribunals.

Reaction To U.S., UK Decision to Quit UNESCO

AB271502 Lagos International Service in English
0950 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Viewpoint]

[Text] The Reagan administration in Washington and the Conservative government of Mrs Margaret Thacher in London have two main complaints against the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, UNESCO. They accuse the organization of politicization and excessive bureaucracy. They allege that the Paris-based UN agency is adopting an anti-West system and spending a large percentage of its budget

at the headquarters while a small percentage is utilized on field projects.

It is on the basis of these complaints that the two countries, which together contribute 30 percent of UNESCO's annual budget, have served notices of their intention to withdraw their membership in the organization. The United States' notice expires at the end of this month, and only a few days ago, the Reagan administration reaffirmed its intention to pull its country out of the organization. Britain, on the other hand, served the mandatory 12-month notice last month.

The Nigerian Government has described the threat of withdrawal by the two countries as a regrettable move, detrimental to the concept of the universality of membership of the United Nations and its agencies. Indeed, considering the fact that other UNESCO member states examined the complaints soon after the American threat and recommended some reforms in the organization, it does appear by the decision of Washington to carry out its threat that the United States and Britain have other unstated reasons for their stance.

But, whatever these may be, the leadership in Britain and United States no doubt appreciate that the chances of effecting reforms in such international bodies as UNESCO are far better from within than from outside. This is why Britain, despite her opposition to the policies and programs of the European Economic Community, remains a strong member of that organization. It is also an open secret that some members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, NATO, have often expressed disquiet about the tendency by the United States to take unilateral decisions which impose serious commitments on other NATO members. But they have not opted out of NATO.

There is no doubt, therefore, that the United States and Britain are reacting wrongly to their dissatisfaction for the running of UNESCO by threatening to quit the organization. They have so far justified the allegation that they are ıt to oppose the development projects which the UNESCO is ˛ rrying out in the Third World countries.

SENEGAL

Protocol Agreements Signed With DPRK, USSR

AB272225 Dakar Domestic Service in French
2200 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Two cultural protocol agreements were signed this morning by the minister of culture, the first with the DPRK ambassador and the second with the USSR ambassador in Dakar. They concern technical assistance in the fields of culture, education, information, and sports. The draft agreements also cover arts and music. A general feeling of satisfaction greeted the signing of these two comprehensive draft agreements.

With North Korea, this means reactivating a 10-year-old cooperation. There will be exchange of experiences in the areas of organizing film festivals. Exhibitions of photographs and records will also be held regularly. In the field of education, academic institutions will be twinned and programs and textbooks will be exchanged. This morning's agreements also cover information, with the exchange of broadcast programs.

The second draft agreement, signed with the USSR ambassador in Dakar, covered the same fields: arts, culture, information, education, and sports. The agreement with Moscow provides for the evaluation of equivalency in certificates and diplomas in the technical and vocational training fields.

Iraqi, Swiss Ambassadors Present Credentials

AB272032 Dakar Domestic Service in French
2000 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] President Abdou Diouf has expressed his deep preoccupation with the dangerous developments in the fratricidal conflict between Iran and Iraq. President Abdou Diouf, who expressed his concern this morning upon receiving the credentials of Bassim Mohamed Abdurahman al-Bajaz, the new Iraqi ambassador to Senegal, asserted that Senegal would determinedly pursue its efforts with a view to finding a peaceful solution to the conflict, both within the framework of the Islamic Mediation Committee, of which it is a member, and within any other committee. The head of state also stressed the determination and the commitment of Iraq and Senegal to make Arab-African cooperation exemplary.

To the new Swiss ambassador, whom he received this morning, the head of state reiterated Senegal's commitment to establishing dynamic cooperation with Switzerland.

TOGO

Eyadema Calls for Dialogue, Peace in Chad

AB271906 Lome Domestic Service in French
1230 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Togolese President General Gnassingbe Eyadema's address to the members of the diplomatic corps and international organizations in Togo in response to their new year's wishes presented to the president in Lome on 27 December — recorded]

[Excerpts] Mr Dean of the diplomatic corps, excellencies the ambassadors, charges d'affaires, representatives of international organizations, consuls, ladies and gentlemen. Our world, which has been caught in the whirlpool of international crises, is evolving in a climate that has made man lose sight of the values of friendship, fraternity, solidarity, and humanism which have for a long time presided over the destiny of universal civilization.

At the end of this year, and at this decisive turning point in the history of our continent, I launch an urgent appeal to our Chadian brothers to seize this opportunity to bury their hatchets of war and restore peace to their country, the inhabitants of which have suffered too much from their division, armed struggle, antagonism, and the intrasigence of the parties concerned.

The time has therefore come to once again remind our Chadian brothers — the leaders of the various factions — that they cannot all be the president of the Repulic of Chad and that the recon-

struction of their fatherland demands that each and everyone — whatever his social status, his origin, his faith, and his political convictions — must make his modest contribution to silence the weapons, forget their rancor, forgive each other's faults and mistakes so that all the active forces of the nation may offer their hands in unity, peace, and concord, while they all look in the same direction for the desired economic development.

As they know, there is only one president at the head of a country which destiny designs to assume this charge. For the present, Chad has a president. No one can avoid his destiny; therefore, where is the good in opposing the will of God and what must happen? Each of the sons of this brotherly country must therefore have confidence in his destiny and make the interest of the people come first by burying their personal ambitions.

Concerning Western Sahara, we are equally convinced that an end to the hostilities and the holding of a direct dialogue between the belligerents will lead to the creation of favorable conditions to settle this conflict.

ANGOLA

ANGOP Commentary Cited on Namibia Proposal

MB270849 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 26 Dec 84

[Text] The Angolan news agency, ANGOP, has described as a strange situation the decision of the Angolan Government to present, through its leader, a platform for a negotiated settlement of the Namibia problem to countries that have nothing to do with the African Continent, as is the case of the United States. In a commentary published today, ANGOP says that this is one of the many situations which only colonialism can explain.

In its commentary, ANGOP recalls the fundamental points of the Angolan platform, namely the total withdrawal of the South African troops from southern Angola, the immediate application of UN Resolution 435, the end of aggression against the country, the termination of support to UNITA and the dismantling of its bases in Namibia, and the gradual withdrawal of the Cuban internationalist troops from the People's Republic of Angola after the reduction of up to 1,500 South African Army infantry soldiers in Namibia.

The platform containing these points was presented by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos at the 20th OAU summit in Addis Ababa on 13 November 1984. Earlier it had been presented to the United States. Four days later, the platform was reaffirmed in a letter to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and subsequently adopted as an official document of the 39th session of the UN General Assembly and its Security Council.

27 UNITA Soldiers Killed in Uige Province

MB270827 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] UNITA suffered 27 dead in a suicidal mission carried out in the Caiongo commune of Uige Province on the night of 24 December. According to our Uige correspondent, the national defense and security forces stationed at Caiongo captured two UNITA elements during the counteroffensive operation. The two criminals stated that their objective was to plunder the peasants with a view to obtaining food to celebrate the holiday.

Zeferino Estevao, Uige provincial commissar, traveled to the Caiongo commune yesterday where he met with the combatants who took part in the counteroffensive. During the meeting, Comrade Zeferino Estevao praised the courage and the spirit of (?dedication) of our comrades. He offered symbolic gifts to the soldiers who distinguished themselves. The Uige provincial commissar also met with the Caiongo residents, thanking them for their cooperation in the fight against the armed gangs, particu larly in the capture of the two UNITA criminals.

Briefs

Spanish Fisheries Agreement — A new agreement, the second in the field of fisheries, between the People's Republic of Angola and Spain was signed last month. The new agreement reduces the quantity of crustacea caught annually in Angolan waters by the Spanish from 18,000 tons to 10,000 tons. The Spanish Government has also increased to 40 the number of scholarships granted to our country for higher education in the field of sea fishing and five Angolan scholarship holders have already left for Madrid. [Text] [*Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 27 Dec 84 MB*]

LESOTHO

Jonathan Asks Neighbors To Halt Destabilization

MB271216 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] The prime minister, the Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, has appealed to Lesotho neighbors, and to all who may have a hand in the destabilizing campaign directed at this country, to desist from their activities. The prime minister said this in his Christmas and New Year's message.

He said the Basotho are a people of peace, who are always yearning for peace and who owe their survival to peace, adding that we have no other power except that of peace. The prime minister said that those who interfer with our peace jeopardize our very existance because to us peace is a matter of life and death.

Referring to incidents of violent attacks, the prime minister said that even though they had lowered down [as heard], it was important for the nation to know that, on the other hand, infiltration by agents of the enemies of this country appears to be on the increase, and it needs to be watched and exposed. He said that concerted attempts are being made to subvert the minds of our people in general, including civil servants, chiefs, and the Armed Forces, through bribes and other lucrative offers, with the paramount aim of inducing disloyalty and eroding patriotism among us.

The prime minister, Dr Leabua Jonathan, appealed to everybody not to be deceived into betraying their country, adding that it was most sad that even some political groups had fallen prey to this type of subversion. He ended by inviting vigilance of all sections of the nation and to be on the lookout for anybody of any social or occupational standing who manifests signs of being in collaboration with foreign interests.

Increased Security Urged

MB280728 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Station commentary: "Reflections: The Security of Small States"]

[Text] At the recent meeting of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association in the Isle of Man, the topic of the security of small states featured prominently on the agenda of commonwealth parliamentrians. This item was introduced and under

consideration and the report of a 10-member state study group which had already before deliberated on the topic in depth in London. [sentence as heard]

According to the report of the chairman of the Isle of Man Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, The Honorable Mr J.T. (Kolane), speaker of the house, the contributions of the Lesotho delegation spearheaded by the honorable minister of education, sports, and culture were articulate and lucid.

For the question of the security of small states is, after all, not a matter of academic interest but of direct national concern. This fact is given even more cogent relevance by the statement of the prime minister [word indistinct] at the statue of Moshoeshoe I and during the ceremony to pay national homage and respect to them martyrs of 9 December 1982.

The prime minister's statement contained a chilling message. That message was that intelligence agents of foreign states had (?increasingly) initiated coups d'etat in many small states, fostering in those states governments with no claim to national support nor with the identity with national interests.

It is a fact that small states exist in an environment of permanent peril of subversion by intelligence agents and spies of stronger states. There are many governments who owe their existence not on the choices of their peoples but on the support of the military and security of stronger powers seeking spheres of influence. Without such support those governments would collapse and not infrequently receive the just and swift wrath of their peoples. In (?quintessence) they are not even governments but surrogate administrations carrying out the dictates of their foreign masters.

In Africa, in Europe, in Asia, and in Latin America there are countries whose peoples have no say in their destiny and who suffer from repression of dictatorships owing allegiance to for eign powers and remaining in control only to preside over the exploitation of their own countries in the interest of those alien powers.

It is solely because of the indomitable spirit of man and his irresistable urge for freedom and liberty that these dictatorships, imposed from outside, have suffered severe reprisals and defeat from national struggles to throw off the foreign yoke. The success of foreign agents to foist these imposters on a people is always destined to be shortlived. Attempts at overthrowing national governments of weakened small states is one of the most shortsighted policies that any big power can ever opt to pursue. The results of the success of any such attempts are costly. They require an expensive machinery which exists in an atmosphere of constant fear and threat from national liberation struggles. The risk they have to pay is inevitably high and the risk of defeat permanently present.

The prime minister's chilling message not only dealt generally with these insiduous attempts but referred to incidents that concerned Lesotho directly. He said that in collusion with certain nationals of this country, there had been attempts by foreign intelligence agents to overthrow Motlolehi's government and to set up a puppet administration in Lesotho. The nationals involved included civil servants and members of the Armed Forces. This fifth column in the country had convinced, assisted, and planned to subvert the will of the nation with foreign spies.

Their inept and evil efforts had been (?doomed) with decisive failure; their aborted and misguided perceptions of the determination of the nation to jealously protect its sovereignty. [sentence as heard] But Lesotho is a rich plum for foreign interests who no doubt will not be discouraged by failure to achieve their objectives, neither will those nationals who nourish political ambitions by all costs and (?are the) victims of bribery desist from collaboration with the people that can stomach imposition of a Vichy-type government on Lesotho.

Basotho will resist even at the pain of supreme sacrifices of life and limb attempts to coerce them into surrender to a puppet regime. The tone of Dr Jonathan's statement reflects the substance of the determination of government and the mood of the nation. Those whose [words indistinct] of influence through infiltration of intelligence agents and collusion with nationals who are only too ready to betray the national trust and who allegiance to his majesty should know in no uncertain terms that at the end of their insiduous plot is the outcome of dismal failure and disgrace.

Radio Lesotho appeals to the prime minister and the Cabinet to take initiatives in parliament to give teeth to laws on treasonable charges and to encourage the country's law enforcement machinery not to hesitate to take vigorous action against spies, but to bring them to book and receive the severe punishment that they so richly deserve for interfering in Lesotho affairs and seeking to undermine the nation's sovereignty.

Disselution of National Assembly Announced

MB280828 Maseru Domestic Servive in English
0500 GMT 28 Dec 84

[Text] His Majesty King Moshoeshoe II has, on the advice of the prime minister, the right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, ordered the dissolution of the National Assembly with effect from Tuesday next week 1 January 1985. On further advice from Dr Jonathan, his majesty has also appointed a constituency of delimitation commission.

The commission consists of the chief justice, Mr Justice T.S. (Khotrane) chairman, Mr Justice M.P. Mofokeng, and Mr Justice B.K. Molai, both judges of the high court, as members. The function of this commission is to prescribe and review the boundaries of the 60 constituences required by law for purposes of elections to a new national assembly. The order and appointments made by his majesty follow the establishment by the prime minister, the right honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, of the electoral office in terms of the electoral act of 1968 as amended in 1984. Mr Mphosi Matete has been appointed chief electoral officer. The date of the elections will be announced as soon as all the neccessary preparations have been completed. His majesty will on the prime minister's advice decide on the election date.

In tendering his advice, the prime minister will, among other factors, take into account the work of the electoral office and the

order of the constituency delimitation commission. A spokesman for the office of the prime minister has said it is of primary importance that the government officers, in particular the chiefs and the whole nation, should render their maximum assistance and cooperation to those charged with specific and general functions by his majesty and the right honorable prime minister.

The spokesman added that the importance of this constitutional development of Lesotho is highlighted by the direct involvement of his majesty the king, the right honorable prime minister and our judiciary, particularly the judges of the high court.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Meets With Mozambicans Working in RSA

MB271933 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] The Republic of South Africa acted with a purpose [agir com intencao] when it signed the Nkomati Accord on 16 March this year. This was said in Maputo today by a member of the Mozambican community who lives and works in that country. This statement was made at a meeting which President Samora Machel had this afternoon with a large number of Mozambicans who work in South Africa.

Speaking on the occasion, the spokesman of the Mozambicans working in that country said that now the truth will come out and whatever had been concealed is being seen and observed. He also said that it was not the People's Republic of Mozambique which is responsible for the current situation in the country, stressing that the blame is on those who had intentions, a clear allusion to South Africa.

The Mozambican community that lives and works in the Republic of South Africa took the opportunity to present 47,845 rand to President Samora Machel for the party and 630 rand for the Mozambique women's organization.

President Samora Machel, who was accompanied by Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano and other members of the Political Bureau and the Mozambique Council of Ministers, explained the current situation of the struggle against the armed bandits and referred to their mentors and their intention of recolonizing Mozambique.

Following the meeting, President Samora Machel hosted a reception for the representatives of the Mozambican community in South Africa at which the Mozambicans had the opportunity to sing and dance, demonstrating a spirit of lofty nationalism and one of hatred against the armed bandits and their mentors. Today's meeting between President Samora Machel and the Mozambican community in South Africa is part of the tradition that these emigrants hold annually on visiting the country.

Radio Clarifies Machel Remarks

MB271819 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] The South African Foreign Minister, Roelof Botha, claimed today that his government is complying with the letter and spirit of the Nkomati nonaggression pact signed with Mozambique last March. Mr Botha was speaking at a news conference in Pretoria in connection with press reports of a speech given by President Samora Machel last Monday.

The press reports said that President Samora Machel had accused South Africa of deliberately violating the Nkomati Accord. But our correspondent, who was present while the speech was being made, says that these reports are incorrect. What the president said, according our correspondent, was that South Africa created the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] terrorist group in Mozambique and therefore bears responsibility for it.

Terrorism has continued in Mozambique since the Nkomati Accord and the Mozambican Government wants the South African authorities to play a more active part in bringing an end to the violence, since they started it. So far, Pretoria has not applied the necessary pressure to the Portuguese leaders of the terrorists, according to Mozambican Government officials.

Mr Botha said today that he would not comment on President Samora Machel's speech until he has seen it in writing.

People Prepared To Fight

MB270949 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 26 Dec 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] On Monday this week, President Samora Machel addressed a mass rally at the small town of Manhica in southern Mozambique. It was not by chance that the president chose this area to speak about the nature of the terrorist threat against Mozambique. Manhica is one of the areas that has been singled out for brutal attacks by the terrorists this year.

It has not been a pleasant year for the people of Manhica, nor for the people of other parts of Mozambique where the scourge of terrorism and organized banditry has been painfully felt. Many families have suffered. Pregnant women, children, and old people have been butchered by the gunmen, dehumanized killers in the service of foreign paymasters.

But the thousands who attended the Manhica rally on Monday were not there to mourn their dead or display their grief. They were there to prepare for the next round of battles against an enemy who refuses to let them live in peace. It is not a new enemy. The gunmen were recruited, trained, and armed by the permanent foes of African liberation, in South Africa and before that Rhodesia.

The leaders of the so-called Mozambican National Resistance [Renamo] are the very Portuguese who once lived in Mozambique

as colonial exploiters or secret police agents. Their objective is to install a form of colonial exploitation in Mozambique, enforcing that exploitation with the same brutal oppression that marked the previous period of colonial rule.

But the people of Mozambique have been through that nightmare once. They have no intention of relieving it. That is why it was not grief but determination which marked the faces of the people who attended the Manhica rally this week. The songs they sang were not hymns of mourning, but fighting songs of a people who will not bow down to the tyrants and oppressors, songs of support for Frelimo and Samora Machel. Their shouts were not cries of pain or grief, but demands for guns to fight the bandits and rid this country of them once and for all.

As 1984 draws to a close, there is no sign of a letup in the war of aggression against Mozambique. 1985 may be another hard year for the Mozambican people, but they are ready for a fight, if that is what the aggressor wants. Those who sow terror will reap the whirlwind of the people's wrath.

FPLM Kills 20 'Armed Bandits' in Inhambane

MB271206 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] The FPLM recently killed 20 armed bandits during military operations carried out in the Panda District of Inhambane Province. As a result of these operations, our Armed Forces captured 10 light weapons and 60-mm mortar shells and recovered 60 head of cattle that had been stolen by the armed bandits. This information was disclosed during the seventh ordinary session of the party's district committee in Panda.

Actions Reported in Manhica

MB271920 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1700 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] The Mozambican Armed Forces, FPLM, killed 73 armed bandits and captured 44 others during operations to detect, pursue, and annihilate the gangsters carried out this year in Barue District in Manhica. During the operations, seven camps of the armed bandits were destroyed and 610 peasants who had been kidnapped by the bandits were freed. Various goods stolen from the public were also recovered. The sector's political commissar and Barue District secretary, who provided this information, added that during the same period various war equipment was captured from the enemy.

SOUTH AFRICA

Pik Botha Confirms Visits to East African States

MB271329 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1253 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] Pretoria, Dec 27, SAPA — Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha today confirmed he held talks last week with two East African heads of state on a range of subjects "common to all of us in Africa," including commercial links and the provision of South African health services to other countries. Mr Botha would not name the countries he visited, although diplomatic sources have mentioned Kenya as one of the possibilities.

Although Mr Botha said he did not want to keep the tour secret, "I would rather that those countries say it themselves." In his separate meetings with the two heads of state, Mr Botha said, he had "useful discussions, mainly on commercial matters ... and on what assistance we can render in respect of health services, improving communications, air links, civil aviation, and a host of other matters that are common to all of us in Africa."

Swaziland Pact Signed; Botha Requests Machel Speech

MB271154 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] South Africa and Swaziland have signed an agreement in Pretoria whereby the two countries will, for the first time, exchange permanent diplomatic representatives. The agreement was signed in the state guest house by the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and his Swazi counterpart, Mr Mhambi Mnisi.

Mr Sam Sterban has been appointed as South Africa's first representative in Swaziland. Swaziland still has to appoint its representative to South Africa. Mr Sterban told the South African Broadcasting Corporation [SABC] that, although the South African mission would have a status of a commercial office, he will be responsible for all diplomatic messages between the two countries. This included consular work, such as the issuing of visas; commercial discussions; and matters concerning the two countries' political and security interests.

The signing of the agreement follows a year of intensive negotiations which resulted, among other things, in the improvement in relations between South Africa and Mozambique and the limitations which have been on the movement of ANC terrorists across South Africa's boders.

Speaking at a news conference after the signing of the agreement, Mr Botha said he would ask for the full text of the statement in which President Machel of Mozambique is reported to have severely criticized South Africa's handling and carrying out the provisions of the Accord of Nkomati. Mr Botha said a representative of the South African Government would collect the text in Maputo tomorrow. The government would then study the statement before commenting on Mr Machel's claims.

Speaking at a rally near Maputo, President Machel said Portugal, South Africa, and the West were responsible for the instability in Mozambique. He said South Africa held the key to the Mozambican question, and it was for this reason that he had signed the Accord of Nkomati.

Reaction to Machel Speech, Threats to Nkomati Accord

Botha: Complying With Nkomati

MB271236 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1213 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] Pretoria, Dec 27, SAPA — South Africa has reassured the Mozambican Government on several occasions that it is complying with "the letter and spirit of the Nkomati Accord," Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha said in Pretoria today. Addressing a press conference after the signing of a trade agreement with Swaziland, Mr Botha said he was aware of reports from Lisbon alleging that Mozambican President Samora Machel had accused South Africa of acting against the Nkomati treaty, signed in March this year.

Earlier this week Mr Machel was quoted by Portugal's news agencies, ANOP and NOTICIAS DE PORTUGAL, as saying at a rally north of Maputo: "The key to the problem of terrorism in Mozambique lies with South Africa. That is why we signed the Nkomati Accord with them." He said the Pretoria Government continued to "sustain, develop, equip, infiltrate (into Mozambican territory) and supply" the Mozambican National Resistance rebels.

Mr Botha would not comment on Mr Machel's reported allegations, but said he had requested a copy of the speech from South Africa's representative in Maputo. "I can say with complete assurance that, as far as the South African Government is concerned, we have complied both with the letter and spirit of the accord." During many discussions with Frelimo, Mr Botha said, the Mozambicans had said they were satisfied South Africa was complying with the accord.

Further discussions on the security situation in Mozambique would be held in the near future, Mr Botha added, and both countries "will continue ... to see to what extent we can be of assistance to each ther to bring about the cessation of hostilities in Mozambique."

'No Illusions' of Difficulties

MB271703 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans
1600 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] South African Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha has reacted to reports that the Mozambican leader, President Samora Machel, said that South Africa will violate [as heard] the Nkomati Accord with the help of the Mozambique National Resistance movement.

[Begin Botha recording in English] As regards the Nkomati Accord, the South African Government had no illusions when we signed that accord as to the difficulties which will lie ahead. I can say with complete assurance as far as the South African Government is concerned, we have complied both with the letter and spirit of that accord, and in my discussions thus far, and I have had many discussions with delegations from Mozambique, they have told me that they are satisfied that the South African Government is complying with the provisions of the Nkomati Accord.

I am aware of recent press reports to the opposite effect. I have asked for the text of President Machel's statements to be forwarded to me. Our representative there will be visiting me tomorrow and bringing with him the texts in Portuguese, and I will first carefully study them before commenting on whatever President Machel was reported to have said.

The fact is that South Africa and Mozambique are continuing and will continue within the very near future with further discussions on the security situation to see to what extent we can be of assistance to one another to bring about the cessation of conflict and hostilities within Mozambique. [end recording]

Commentary: Nkomati in Doubt

MB280800 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 28 Dec 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] It is a matter of vital concern to this country that the efficacy of the Accord of Nkomati is in doubt. This week, President Samora Machel publicly stated his government's belief that there was continued support from South Africa for the Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] movement in Mozambique. There have been reports of renewed fighting around Maputo, with Renamo claiming to have cut off transport, water, and electricity supplies.

Last week, against a background of reports that Renamo was receiving aid from other African governments, Foreign Minister Pik Botha visited a number of countries in East Africa for talks on the security situation in Mozambique. For South Africa, fundamental strategic and security interests are at stake in this matter, and certainly, nothing should be left undone to resolve it.

Insofar as the security problem in Mozambique has turned out to be considerably more diversified and complex than expected, the response to it must be adapted accordingly. The comprehensive cooperation agreement signed at Nkomati last March was, first and foremost, a rapprochement on security. For South Africa, the benefits have been immediate and substantial. ANC terrorism was cut off at its main operational source in southern Africa. The diplomatic impact of the accord produced further spin-off benefits, when other Southern African governments began taking tougher action against trained ANC terrorists in their countries.

The results have been evident in the steady decline of incidents of terrorism in South Africa. The past Christmas season has been the most quiet for several years. It seems clear, however that there has been no similar reduction in the security threat in Mozambique. Renamo is apparently receiving aid from many more sources, including governments in Africa and the Middle East, than was realized.

The mass alienation that has been created by economic deterioration in Mozambique has proved a supportive environment for the dissidents to operate in. In addition, there have been repeated references to elements in South Africa with close links with the

former Portuguese territories actively involved in subversion through Renamo.

The future of the Nkomati Accord depends on fulfilment of its security undertakings in respect of both signatories. For Mozam-((bique to benefit equally with South Africa from the undertakings, it is obvious that the solution to its security problem will have to be found tackling all of its diverse aspects. That includes making contact with outside bodies and governments that are, in effect, sponsoring subversion, to ensure that they fully understand the implications of their support for southern Africa as a whole. It means that the wealthy Western nations must realize that much more humanitarian aid is needed in the immediate future to entrench moderate policy developments, and hence, secure their own interests in Mozambique and the region.

It also means that the Mozambique Government and Renamo must come together, as they have already agreed in principle to do, to try to sort out their differences. And, not least, if there are elements inside South Africa promoting subversion in a neighboring states, they should be made forcefully aware of this country's commitment to honoring its undertakings under the Nkomati Accord. The success of southern Africa's most promising diplomatic initiative in years requires it.

Confusion Cited Over Possible Mandela Release

MB280838 Umtata Capital Radio in Engilsh
0600 GMT 28 Dec 84

[Text] Reports that Nelson Mandela's release is forthcoming are clouded with confusion. The prisons department has refused to comment on reports that the ANC leader has refused a renewed offer of release from prison to live in Transkei. The offer was reportedly made to Mandela through his wife, Winnie Mandela, but Transkei President Kaizer Matanzima has denied that the offer was ever made. The president and Nelson Mandela are cousins.

The offer and its refusal were reported in the Afrikaans newspapers, *BEELD* and *DIE BURGER*, yesterday. Both papers said Mandela had written a sharply worded letter to Matanzima rejecting the offer, but said Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange refused permission for the letter to be quoted. Matanzima confirmed he has made representations on Mandela's behalf to the South African Government in the past, but he adds that it is a matter between himself and the South African state president.

Mike Hoare's Release Planned

MB280912 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0900 GMT 28 Dec 84

[Text] It is official, Mike Hoare is to be released. The jailed leader of the abortive Seychelles coup will be set free in terms of the state president's Christmas amnesty, along with 84 other prison ers. All prisoners over the age of 65 sentenced before 14 December this year, and who are serving specific sentences, are to be released, with the only condition that they are not expected to commit another crime.

The condition that the prisoners are serving specific sentences excludes life prisoners, which would have included ANC leader Nelson Mandela. Hoare was given a 20-year sentence, but this was only to be effective for 10 years.

Labor Leader Calls for 'Geographic Federation'

MB280834 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 28 Dec 84

[Text] The leader of the Labor Party, Rev Allan Hendrickse, says the party should consider a policy of geographic federation for South Africa. Speaking at the annual congress of the Labor Party in Kimberley, he said he was asking the congress to consider federal structure based on one-man, one-vote, in a nonracial geographic state where, on a national basis, common citizenship was guaranteed.

He said there were distinguishable geographic areas in South Africa with common interests, and that constitutional structures could differ from area to area, while remaining democratic in form. The Western Cape, for instance, could become such a nonracial geographic state.

Mr Hendrickse said there were growing doubts within the party about the ability of the free market system to change the structures which kept people of color in an inferior position. A more dynamic process was needed to satisfy the demands of social justice for all.

Mr Hendrickse also announced that the parliamentary caucus of the Labor Party had established a committee to examine and recommend action on all discriminatory legislation. He said that when parliament met again next month, the party would seek the abolition of the Social Amenities Act and all other measures that limited social mixing.

Buthelezi Asks Blacks To Retain Humanity

MB271137 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1117 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] Ulundi, Dec 27, SAPA — The leader of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has called on blacks to retain their humanity in the face of the worst provocation and not to conduct their political struggle in a way that would destroy prospects for a better future. He said in his New Year's message that the experience of Africa had taught that victory in a political struggle was not always accompanied by real advances in the quality of life of those who had been liberated.

"As I call on black South Africans to retain their humanity in the face of even the worst provocation, I remind them that no matter how tempted they may become, it will be self-defeating to wage the struggle now in a manner which destroys the foundations of tomorrow," Chief Buthelezi said.

"Things of deep and lasting value cannot be pursued by those who are dehumanised. Things of great importance cannot be preserved by vandals and renegades. The quality of inner life we salvage from the misery around us is the most valuable asset we

have got ... that is the asset which will earn us the right to enjoy a better future once it has been achieved," the Inkatha president said.

For people who had been subjected to great and long suffering, despair could easily turn to anger at the continuing lack of prospects of real change, he said. This had become evident to an increasing degree in 1984. Those who thrived on the prospects of black anger were "thrusting ordinary people into the role of cannon fodder to be wasted in strategies which cannot win, and strategies which are only aimed at the media images of some leaders and organizations."

False strategies and false promises of utopia had always plagued the black liberation struggle, Chief Buthelezi said. "The vast majority of black South Africans, however, know the meaning of the word struggle, and they strive to retain their humanity in the face of so much devastation around them."

Black political attitudes had hardened in 1984 and there was little hope that 1985 would bring any change in the lot of the country's blacks. But because "... suffering so frequently generates determination and the will to fight evil and live on, we do look up at the end of 1984 in the hope that 1985 will better, and we do so with a determination to do our damndest to make it so," Chief Buthelezi said.

"My new year's message to black South Africa is that we must be sustained by hope and faith, and no matter how dark the times around us are, we must remain determined to strive for a better future in which we can believe."

SWAZILAND

Mozambican Refugees Moved to Permanent Resettlement

MB271654 Mbabane Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] The 800 Mozambican refugees who have been residing at Malindza were transported to Ndzevane refugee settlement today for a permanent resettlement. The Mozambican refugees will stay with the Matsenjwa's and the Mngometulu's at the government farm in Lubombo region.

During an interview with our news reporters the principal secretary for interior, Mr Vusi Mamba, said Malindza is used as a transitional center for arriving refugees, while Ndzevane caters for those refugees who have made up their minds to stay in Swaziland.

At Malindza the refugees were fed by the UNHCR. However, the high commission funds to feed the Mozambicans terminate at the end of December. Both the UNHCR and the Lutheran World Federation have hired transport which helped to consign the refugees.

Out of the 800 refugees, about 300 are children. Some of them are believed to have had some primary education in Mozambique. Mozambique uses Portuguese as an official language, while Swaziland uses Siswati and English. To cater for new children refugees at least three classrooms have to erected at Ndzevane refugee settlement.

ZIMBABWE

ZANU-PF Central Committee Meeting Underway

MB271210 Harare Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] Members of the ruling party ZANU-PF's Central Committee are meeting in the parliament building. According to the party's publicity and information secretary, Comrade Nathan Shamuyarira, the meeting will review the party's progress during this year and map out plans for 1985.

Comrade Shamuyarira, who is also the minister of information, posts, and telecommunications, said the meeting will continue all day today and is expected to end tomorrow.

The Central Committee, of 90 members, was elected at the August congress of the party. These include 15 members of the party's most powerful organ, the Politburo. One of the Politburo members has yet to be elected.